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HOPES EMERGE FOR PEACE IN IRELAND BETWEEN PARTIES

If Sinn Fein Accepts the Home Rule Act Machinery Is Provided for Ulster and the South to Solve Age-Long Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday).—Out of the hurry-bury of the Ulster election contest, distinct hopes of peace for Ireland are emerging. It would be too much to say that the way is clear, but something has been done toward removing obstacles, and within the last few days a new feeling has become apparent in the pronouncements of the spokesmen of the three parties—Sinn Fein, Nationalist and Unionist. If words mean anything, they are all seeking a solution of these age-old difficulties.

Following upon the manifesto, in which Eamonn de Valera intimated his willingness to recognize an autonomous Ulster, came the dramatic meeting between the Sinn Fein leader and Sir James Craig, as representing the Ulster Unionist Party, concerned with the future government of Ireland.

What transpired at the meeting is a jealously guarded secret, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the question of an Irish republic was not raised and there was no suggestion of interference with the Ulster Parliament, as it is to be set up under the existing Act of Parliament, and that no further meeting of the two leaders is to take place before the elections.

A Connecting Link

The provisions of the act provide machinery for further conferences, once parliaments for Northern and Southern Ireland have been set up, and the Council of Ireland has been inaugurated as a connecting link. It would be incorrect to say that Sinn Fein has decided to accept the act and cooperate in the constitution of this council, but Mr. de Valera is considering the subject and has not yet finally decided against such a course.

Granted the inauguration of the council, there is nothing to hinder the cooperation of North and South in seeking amendments to the act for the benefit of Ireland as a whole. There have been repeated promises by Mr. de Valera that, after settlement of the Ulster question, he would, so long as it rules out a republic and the coercion of Ulster, will be favorably considered by the British Government, and so people in Ireland, of all shades of opinion, weary of the "war," which is bringing ruin to the country and untold misery to hundreds of households, are hopeful that at last a way has been found out of the impasse.

Nationalist Manifesto

The Constitutional Nationalists have contributed their quota to the suggestions making for peace. In a joint manifesto, issued by the party's candidates for the Northern Parliament, they say:

"In this grave and critical hour, in view of a situation without parallel or precedent, we would strongly urge both the sides who find themselves in political agreement with our views and those who envisage the situation from a different angle, to make a supreme effort to end this ruinous and blood-stained epoch and open a new era in the life of the nation.

"Could not the elected representatives, both of the North and South, of every shade of opinion, come together in a genuine constituent assembly and, by mutual concession and in the spirit of good will and recognition of each other's difficulties, fashion out, as brother Irishmen, a scheme to solve the centuries-old problem?"

"Would that not be infinitely preferable to continuance, with varying results, of a fight, the inevitable outcome of which, no matter what side ultimately succeeds, must be the ruin of the most supreme and vital interests of the nation which is the mother of us all?"

A Pledge to Ulster

"Irishmen," the manifesto declares, "could afford to be generous toward each other. They could be in a position to settle their differences without the interposition of a stranger.

"No one could deny that a gathering of all elected representatives would be an authoritative assembly. Its right to act would not be disputed, nor its mandate repudiated. At any rate, the plan is surely worth being tried. If successful, it would be a triumph in which the whole Irish race of every shade of political thought and religious belief, at home and in exile, would rejoice, and it would be a vindication of the capacity of Irishmen to arrange their difficulties without interference from outside. Such an arrangement would be self-determination in its highest form.

The pledge is given that Ulster's interests and susceptibilities would be recognized. "The greater part of Ireland," the signatories declare, "would obviously feel it a duty to propose such terms, as would honorably meet every legitimate objection of any minority of our people.

"No matter what settlement was come to, northwest Ulster would be in at least as strong a position as she is today in relying upon English sup-

port. If any attempt were made to treat her unjustly, a settlement must be come to some day. If so, why not now? Later the result may have to be arrived at after more bitter strife and greater suffering than Ireland has yet endured."

The manifesto concludes with a reiteration of the Nationalist determination not to enter the Northern Parliament, but to labor outside with all their might to secure the unity of Ireland.

Sir James Craig has invited the Dominion premiers, who are coming to the Imperial Conference, to attend the spring meeting of the Ulster Parliament.

Nationalists to Stand Aside

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—While there is considerable optimism in well-informed circles of peace in Ireland being achieved in the near future, it is evident that Sinn Fein will have a clear field in the southern elections.

John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, has issued a statement to supporters of the Nationalist Party, advising them not to take part in the elections, his reasons being that no such agreement as that entered into between the Nationalists and Sinn Fein in the Northern Parliament was possible, even if desired, in the southern elections.

If the Nationalists took part, they would do so as opponents of the Republican Party, and such contests would create bitter feeling and might result in disorder and bloodshed. For such results, he could not hold himself responsible, particularly at such an acute crisis in Ireland's future, and in view of the peace rumors so prevalent for the past few days.

PLAN FOR FEDERAL PRIMARY CONTROL

Proposed Constitutional Amendments Would Give Congress Power Over Primaries for President and Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Two constitutional amendments, one giving Congress power to regulate primary elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, the other according Congress power to regulate primaries for the nomination of members of Congress, were introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, is the author of the amendments. The California Senator, in common with most of the progressive forces, is desirous of amending the Constitution so as to nullify the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case. The decision virtually held that primaries are not included in the word "election," which Congress may regulate by virtue of powers conferred in Section 4, Article I of the Constitution.

The adoption of the amendments offered by the Senator from California would mean that primaries for the nomination of members of Congress and also Presidential primaries would come under the Corrupt Practices Act, and would bring uniformity as between the different states with regard to expenditures.

Partly Result of 1920 Primaries

While the amendments are to a certain extent the aftermath of the recent decision, they are also partly the result of the 1920 presidential primaries. Senator Johnson was himself a candidate and frequently charged that the present state regulations and the lack of federal control made it impossible for the people to have a real nominating voice in primary campaigns.

Following is the text of the amendments.

No. 1. "Congress may provide for holding and regulating primary elections wherein shall be expressed the preference of members of political parties for nomination by such parties for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and may provide rules and regulations for nomination by political parties for the offices of President and Vice-President."

No. 2. "Congress may provide for holding and regulating primary elections for the nominations of candidates for senators and representatives."

Mr. Johnson's Statement

Senator Johnson made the following statement:

"The two constitutional amendments presented today are designed, first, to give Congress power to pass laws in respect to nominations for representatives and senators, so that the purity of the primaries may be preserved and corrupt practices prohibited; and secondly, to confer power upon Congress to pass a presidential preferential primary law. How far Congress could go in primary elections was in doubt until the recent decision of the Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, the court denied the right to legislate for primaries. The defect will be cured by one of the amendments I have introduced; and by the other our national Legislature may accord to the people the right to nominate as well as to elect candidates for President and Vice-President."

FORMING THE NEW GERMAN CABINET

Crisis Regarded as Passed—Coalition Parties Decide to Accept the Allied Ultimatum—Cabinet Being Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The crisis may now be regarded as passed. The coalition parties, namely, the Center, the People's Party and the Democrats have decided today to accept the ultimatum. A new Cabinet will be formed tonight, probably by Gustave Stresemann of the People's Party.

LONDON, England (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—In the House of Commons today, in reply to questions regarding the Upper Silesian situation and its possible effect on the German answer to the allied demands, Mr. Lloyd George said that while he might not be prepared to agree with the contention that Germany's answer would necessarily be influenced by the Silesian trouble, yet it was very unfortunate that this incident should have arisen at the moment when Germany was deciding as to the disarmament demands.

Asked if Great Britain could not do more toward settling the trouble by influencing the Polish Government, he said: "We are doing everything in our power to bring such pressure as we can on the Polish Government."

View of United States

Germany Expected to Meet Demands—Counter-Plans Not Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That Germany must meet the reparations demands of the Allies is the view of this government. Whether this has been communicated directly or indirectly to Germany, officials decline to state, but the impression here is that either through Ellis Loring Dredel, or otherwise, Germany understands that the United States is thoroughly committed to that position, that she will entertain no further counter-proposals, and is not in sympathy with any delaying tactics on the part of Germany. Germany has only until Thursday in which to act.

The position of this government is that the Allies are to be trusted. If Germany accepts their ultimatum and proves her good faith in trying to meet her obligations, they will not demand the impossible or pursue a course that will mean the economic destruction of Germany. There is no other way, in the opinion of officials here, to begin the economic salvation of Germany herself, of all nations, and especially of those of Western Europe. As the Secretary of State has consistently maintained, that is the special interest of the United States in this question. It has no money interest, and although this government wants to see the Allies reimbursed, in so far as is possible, yet the actual impulse of the American policy is the desire to see the entire economic fabric, now cracking ominously at so many points, reestablished on as firm a basis as can be found.

The agreement to the demands of the Allies is the first logical step toward this achievement. Failure to submit implies further disturbance of the economic, industrial and social structure and even worse demoralization than now exists. The Germans cannot afford to take such a risk, it is felt.

There was an air of greater confidence yesterday in regard to the foreign situation than there has been recently. In part it is due doubtless to the fact that the note of last Friday had cleared the air and also to the knowledge that the United States again has direct points of contact with the Allies in the settlement of questions requiring concerted consideration and deliberation.

AMERICAN ENVOY ATTENDS COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday).—The decision of America to return to the former participation in the diplomatic convalescence of Europe has been quickly carried into effect for Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, this morning took his seat at the conference of Ambassadors.

He informed his colleagues that the Washington Government had invited him to resume his seat as official representative of the United States. The precise definition of his role is somewhat disputed, but it is understood that he will not commit America, for the present, to the executive decisions of this body. His functions are rather that of an observer, though he will aid the assembly by his knowledge of American wishes. Jules Cambon, who presided, expressed, in the name of the allied ambassadors, the great satisfaction that was felt in welcoming Mr. Wallace again.

NEWS SUMMARY

Sinn Fein, it is evident, will have a clear field in the Southern elections. John Dillon has asked Nationalists not to take part in the elections, since they would be doing so as opponents of Sinn Fein and disturbances might ensue. It now seems that out of the hurry-bury of the Ulster elections distinct hopes for peace in Ireland are emerging. If words mean anything, the leaders on both sides are seeking a solution of age-old difficulties. p. 1

In a joint manifesto issued by the Constitutional Nationalist candidates for the Northern Irish Parliament, they strongly urged "both sides who find themselves in political agreement with our views" to make a supreme effort to end the "ruinous blood-stained epoch and open a new era in the life of the nation." p. 1

The thirty-ninth day of the British coal strike saw no end to the deadlock. It is hoped, however, the miners may be prepared to give up their proposal for a national pool, provided some suitable equivalent is substituted. Members of the federation executive have fully recognized the futility of maintaining the claim for both a national pool and wages board. Some extremists among the miners' delegates, however, have refused permission to the unions to negotiate. p. 2

In a memorandum, Lord Weir proposed that the eight-hour day be re-established in the British mines, that owners and miners cooperate to procure the output per man of 1913, the elimination of uneconomic pits, reduction of wages by 2s. per shift and of certain costs to June, 1920, standard. p. 2

A new German Cabinet is in process of formation at Berlin, probably by Gustave Stresemann of the People's Party. p. 1

A number of important tariff changes are announced in the new budget introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Henry Drayton. Ways and means for the raising of a total revenue of \$435,000,000 necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Dominion and the payment of interest and pension charges, were made known. p. 2

A timely reminder of the enormous devastation wrought by the Germans in the north of France comes in Andrew Tardieu's book, which quotes the Germans' own detailed reports on the work of destruction. p. 2

High C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador at Paris, took his seat yesterday at the meeting of the Council of the Ambassadors. p. 1

As the foreign policy of the Harding Administration is evolved, the belief is gaining ground in Washington that the Treaty of Versailles will be sent back to the United States Senate in one form or another. This opinion was greatly strengthened by the acceptance of the allied invitation to participate in the conduct of European affairs, and by the decision to postpone action on the Knox resolution to declare a separate peace with Germany. p. 1

Senator Borah of Idaho yesterday issued a statement serving notice that the agitation in Congress for reduction of disarmament will not be halted. This is considered especially significant following the action of President Harding in putting the question of a conference on disarmament up to the Supreme Council. The Senator asserted that it was a crime against civilization for the three great powers which defeated Germany to tax their people to bankruptcy for the construction of armaments such as the world had never seen. p. 3

As a result of the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case, that the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate congressional elections does not extend to primaries, two amendments to the Constitution have been introduced in the Senate designed to confer such power and to bring federal primary elections under the Corrupt Practices Act. p. 1

A bitter contest has begun in the Senate over the question of protection of the American dye industry. Senator Moses of New Hampshire charged that the lobby for the industry was the largest and highest paid in the national capital. p. 6

The public continues to be advised not to delay in purchasing coal. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has added his voice to those of the producers and retailers, warning that it is useless to expect a drop in prices due to a wage reduction, since the men will not accept such a reduction. p. 6

Sensor Knox of Pennsylvania told the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday that it was American and not British interests that were behind the opposition to repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Act as applying to American vessels. Senators were agreed that the main opposition came from railroad interests. p. 1

Sensors from the agricultural districts of the west and south met last night to draw up a plan of action for putting through a progressive legislative program in the interest of the farmer. p. 6

AGITATORS FORCED TO LEAVE MEXICO

Hotels and People Refuse to Harbor Propagandists and They Pass on Farther South or Return to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Agents and organizers of the International Workers of the World, a number of whom left the United States for Mexico during the recent draft enforcement operations in the United States, have been virtually eliminated from that country by cooperation of the federal and state governments, according to Francisco P. Ortega, traveling inspector of immigration of the Department of the Interior, at Mexico City, who is in New Orleans on vacation.

"I doubt if there are 10 I. W. W. agitators in all Mexico today," said Mr. Ortega to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "A year ago, there were probably 300, but the state governments and the federal government have cooperated so successfully that these disturbers have been forced to leave the country. The majority, we believe, went into Central America, and some returned to the United States, but there certainly are not more than 10—at least men of any importance—in all Mexico today."

"No force was employed in eliminating these undesirable; but state officials, working with the federal immigration inspectors and the Rurales, 'disappeared' the agitators. These visitors were not to be accommodated in hotels, and that they were not to be allowed to work anywhere. Few of them had money enough to live without working while they were attempting to form organizations among the workers of Mexico, and consequently, they sought work. This they could not get, and the native workmen began to believe these propagandists were incompetent as workers, and soon would not listen to them."

Undesirables Given No Shelter
"The hotels, without turning them out, but carefully working to be rid of them, soon were closed to all these visitors, and they would not find places to live. If they sought residence with private families, these families were asked, on behalf of the government, and of industrial peace, to drop them out as soon as possible, and all the families did this. Of course, we could not ask foreign families to do this, but when they found out what the government was trying to do, they took the hint and refused to harbor the undesirables."

"All this, of course, tended to keep the agitators moving from town to town, and so they had no time to organize unions or I. W. W. 'camps.' The federal and state governments soon began providing work on roads, railroads, port works and other public improvements, at better wages than had been paid in Mexico before, and this tended still further to discredit the disturbers. They were closely watched, but not molested in any way, being allowed to hold meetings whenever and wherever they could collect a crowd, and gradually, they began to move southward, few, apparently, caring to return to the United States. Thus we got rid of them, without putting the government to any expense and without causing international complications by arresting them, which might easily have been brought about, since many were American citizens."

Plenty of Work for Native Workers
"Even had nothing been done to eliminate these agitators, I doubt if they could have accomplished anything with the Mexican workmen. Within the past three months I have traveled all around the borders of Mexico, inspecting immigration stations, and, though I have lived all my life in my

country, I never have seen the people so anxious to work, to have peace, and to be allowed to continue their various occupations undisturbed. There is plenty of work now in Mexico for all the native workers, but there is very little of the highly-paid work there formerly was there for foreigners, especially Americans, who are accustomed to high wages, and I would like to impress on American workmen that Mexico is not the place for them, unless they have capital to go into unprofitable ventures. It probably will be two or three years before foreign industries are sufficiently well established there to warrant an influx of foreign workmen, especially of the highly-skilled and well-paid class. Wages for ordinary labor in Mexico now average about two pesos a day, which is to say, \$1. Skilled mechanics in Mexico are being paid three to four, and, in rare cases, five, pesos a day—that is \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50."

British Government and Influences
Acquitted by Senator Knox of Opposing Repeal of Tolls Act—Railroads Accused
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a hearing yesterday before the Senate Commerce Committee, the British Government and British influences were acquitted of the implied charge of conducting agitation and propaganda hostile to plans for the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Act as applying to American vessels.

Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, declared that it was obvious that it was not British interests which were behind the agitation against repeal of the act. Several bills which aim to relieve American ships from tolls are pending before the committee. Senators are agreed that the main opposition to the proposed legislation comes from the railroad interests, which are apprehensive that free passage through the canal may mean a further diminution of the freight and passenger traffic of the transcontinental trunk lines. Two of the pending bills would rescind tolls on all American bottoms, while one of the bills would merely relieve coastwise vessels of canal dues. The sentiment of the committee appeared to favor the last plan.

"There can be no misunderstanding of Great Britain's position," Senator Knox told the committee. "She knows the rule of the maritime world respecting coastwise vessels, and she would be the last to seek to prevent our ships of this class from being given the free use of the canal. I am not prepared to say by whom, but it always has been clear to me that the levying of tolls on American vessels was inspired and hatched in this country."

"It is obvious whom the Senator means," Senator Walsh of Montana, interposed. "It is the railroad interests, of course."

"It is to be presumed that it was," Senator Knox replied.

SERVICE MEN FAVORED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate yesterday passed Senator Gooding's bill, giving preference right of employment to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in construction work on United States reclamation projects.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS HELD UP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday).—All men engaged on Norwegian ships came out on strike at midnight last night. Labor organizations are meeting tonight or tomorrow to decide the question of a general strike.

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REJECTED TREATY AGAIN THREATENS ITS SENATE FOES

Resubmission of Versailles Compact Regarded as Probable as Result of Declaration of the President's Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Now that the President and the State Department have definitely established the fact that for the time being, at least, the nation's foreign policy is to be free from senatorial control, that no "monkey wrenches" are to be thrown into the machinery by peace resolutions, resolutions to withdraw troops, and what not, senators are silently contemplating the extent to which the present move may lead the President to the resubmission of the Treaty of Versailles for ratification in some form.

While there is no doubt that the present development of policy is toward the acceptance of the Treaty as the basis for a general economic settlement, much will happen before the time is ripe for the consideration of the problem of submitting the Treaty. At the same time, even the "bitter-enders" senators are willing to make a grudging admission that the document may yet come before them in some form or another.

Action Unannounced

What is clear is that the decisive move in the Administration's policy has taken the Senate by surprise. There is no evidence available that President Harding consulted the Senate regular Republican leaders before deciding to cooperate in allied councils. There is no indication that he let them in on his decision to postpone the passage of the peace resolution. Last week, when the House failed to take up the measure, Senate leaders grew suspicious, but they were not prepared for the coup d'état which completely overturned their calculations.

Few senators care to discuss their views on the submission of the Versailles Treaty. At least they will not voice their opinions for publication, and when views are expressed they border closely on the unprintable. However, they do admit that the special treaties with Germany and Austria which they hoped for after the passage of a peace declaration are not on the present program of the Administration, and knowing that the United States must ratify some kind of engagement as between her and the Allies and Germany, they are more than afraid that the Versailles compact may come back to plague them.

But they are keeping silent; as they say "biding their time and not willing to cause embarrassment."

President Has Advantage

The reason for the silence, in fact, is quite apparent. The regular leaders, who feel somewhat humiliated at their being overlooked, realize that the President and the State Department are more likely to command the support of the country than are the extremists in the Senate; they feel that the House of Representatives is "going along" with the President on his program, and they realize further that a large group of Republicans will swing to the President on an issue as between limited participation and "irreconcilability." What is really happening now is that the regular leaders are wondering whether it is not better to "go along" after all. It is one thing, they feel, to fight a Democratic President, and quite a different thing to fight a Republican President who has undoubtedly the business interests of the country behind him. For the time being, at least, there is no real danger of a Senate explosion similar to the senatorial backfire which proved so embarrassing to Woodrow Wilson.

Policy Was Indicated

Neither President Harding nor Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, ever indicated explicitly that they had thoughts of resubmitting the Treaty. On the other hand, there were intimations from Administration quarters to indicate clearly that the development of policy might lead along this road. Secretary Hughes always insisted that American concern in the Treaty referred to American interests. It was quite possible, it was indicated, to differentiate the parts of the Treaty which were of concern to the United States from the parts that were of a semi-political character and of purely European concern. The inference was that the Treaty might well be stripped, and if anyone could strip it of entanglements it is conceded that Mr. Hughes is that man.

On the other hand, Senate leaders who have spent months in discussing the Treaty have repeatedly, in the past few weeks, declared that the Treaty could not be put in such form that it could be submitted to the Senate. This "impossibility" has never been admitted by the Administration. In other words, the President and the Secretary of State have consistently refused to go along with the Senate leaders on this "single track." Nor have the senators been able to dispose of the President's statement that it might be possible to carry out "engagements under the Treaty."

The Administration's policy is developing piece by piece, Mr. Hughes

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mission in direct and concrete. He knows the specific things he wants to accomplish, and until these things are accomplished it is doubtful if there will be any decision on the resumption of the treaty. For the time being, the settlement of the reparations question, the securing of American rights with regard to Yap, a satisfactory solution of the mandate question, and some kind of understanding with regard to disarmament, will be kept in the foreground. But there will be required, sooner or later, Senate confirmations of whatever understandings are reached, and the confirmation asked may well be of an expurgated edition of the Treaty of Versailles.

One noticeable development of American policy is the widening of the conception of American rights and interests. There has been a growing realization that the value of American "dollar diplomacy" is largely a question of relativity, and is dependent on world economic stability.

"Let's get ours," as a slogan, has been discussed in favor of the more liberal tenet of "We cannot get ours unless we play the game." American business came to realize this, if it had not already realized it. Extremists among the senators charge that the "international bankers" have scored a triumph, but while the President is responsive to the needs and desires of the business world, there is not a vestige of proof that he and his Cabinet were away by a clique of international bankers, any more than they were influenced by the left wing of the Senate.

REPORT SAID TO SCRATCH SURFACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The report of the Mackay Committee of the New Jersey Legislature on alleged fraud and graft in Hudson County has merely scratched the surface of crimes committed, according to Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

"I have read the report and it is good as far as it goes," he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but it does not go far enough. It deals exclusively with election and financial irregularities, but is silent on the question of the failure of Hudson County officials to fulfill the duties of their office, especially as regards tolerated gambling and tolerated liquor lawlessness. It completely dodges such violations of the law, which are most pronounced."

Mr. Wilson said that he had furnished the committee with a long memorandum of concrete cases of violation of prohibition and gambling laws and the connivance of public officials at such law-breaking which had come under his own observation but that his statement, although welcomed in words, had been ignored. "Because of the lack of funds, the investigation must be suspended now, pending an appropriation from the next Legislature, unless private contributions should be made for its continuance, Mr. Wilson said."

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRADERS REORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Mississippi Valley Association, organized to develop the resources, transportation, manufactures and foreign trade of the Mississippi Valley, from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, completed its reorganization at its annual convention here when delegates from about 15 foreign countries, mainly the South and Central American republics, were in attendance.

Foreign trade and the American merchant marine received the major part of the attention of the delegates, and occupied most of the time of the convention. Resolutions were adopted demanding reorganization of the Shipping Board and criticizing that board, and especially asking the complete reorganization of the group conferences which fix the ocean rates on shipping from all parts of the United States.

The association was reorganized, with 15 new departments, each presided over by a vice-president, and each to have charge of the representation of an industry or a branch of the activities of the whole association. Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois was elected president, succeeding H. H. Merriell, and Walter Parker of New Orleans was elected executive vice-president.

PORTLAND PROPERTY EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—An exchange of property involving values of \$1,700,000 between the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and Morris Thompson of Seattle has been announced. The exchange gives to the railway right and title to the Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, and to Mr. Thompson 11 parcels of grounds between the Hawthorne and Burnside bridges on the east side. The exchange was an even one, with no money involved. The Chamber of Commerce is 10 stories high and houses three banks as well as many offices.

MEXICAN PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—The Mexican Government is preparing to expend \$10,000,000 in improving the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo, according to reports received here from the Sonora seaport. It also is planned to rehabilitate the present lighthouses along the west Mexican coast and to install additional aids to navigation.

FRENCH LOSSES AS SEEN BY GERMANS

Significant Account of Destruction Wrought by Germans in France Quoted From German Report by Andrew Tardieu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In his new book entitled "The Truth About the Treaty," Andrew Tardieu reproduces extracts from a remarkable book compiled by the Germans in 1918, and sent by the Quartermaster-General of the Imperial Armies to all chambers of commerce and to all the financial, industrial and commercial associations of the Empire. The work, which was entitled "Industry in Occupied France," was prepared by 400 reserve officers, chosen for their technical qualifications, and comprises no less than 482 pages. It was, Mr. Tardieu declares, first laid before the Supreme Council in the February of 1919 by Mr. Klotz.

The extracts selected by Mr. Tardieu, "at random," speak for themselves. They are as follows:

Losses in Foundries

"Foundries. Production (and therefore receipts) will fall off heavily in these foundries, owing to the removal of the machinery.

"This loss, which will be considerably increased by the cost of reconstruction, will so prejudice numerous enterprises, from the financial point of view, that it will be difficult for them to resume operation, or to restore this to its former level.

"As regards steel mills, an indirect effect upon Germany is possible in this sense, that, owing to the considerable deterioration suffered by French locomotive works and car shops, French railways will probably be obliged to buy their rolling stock in Germany, and the resulting orders will go to German plants.

"Textile Mills. As all metals lacking in Germany, such as copper, brass, bronze, etc., have been seized and taken away from French factories, resumption of work will encounter great difficulties. An enormous market, especially for German manufacturers of textile machinery, will be found in the north of France.

"Bleaching and Dyeing. All copper parts and leather belts have been taken out and sent to Germany. An important outlet is thus made for German machine manufacturers.

Destruction of Factories

"Woolen Mills. In the factories almost all the copper boiler-parts have been removed, as well as all leather belting. Electric wiring has been taken out in many factories. The small electric motors will be removed between now and the end of the war. In the region of Arvesnes and of Sedan several factories have been so gutted that a certain number of their looms, abandoned to the weather, may be looked upon as scrap iron.

"To what extent will the continuation of economic war after peace is declared prevent France recovering the advantage now possessed by Germany, who has suffered practically no destruction from the war? This is a question that German industry will have to study.

"Germany should be in a position to resume her full productive capacity in the manufacture of yarn at least one or two years sooner than France. This result will be all the more satisfactory in that the sister industries of weaving and dyeing, as well as the export trade, will benefit equally thereby, and that this, last, especially, will be in a position, not only to recapture the markets it has lost, but even to acquire new ones where France so far as been the only furnisher.

"Ceramic Industry. Attention is drawn to considerable war damages in the destruction and requisition on a large scale of electric installations and wiring.

"The German machine makers should find in this field a good opportunity after the war of selling their wares.

Plans to Take Foreign Markets

"By properly directed effort, Germany should succeed in capturing the few French foreign markets, notably in Turkey and the Balkan States. The long stoppage of work in the French factories, and their inability to manufacture and export immediately after the war should contribute to this.

"Sugar Industry. The French refineries, with a few rare exceptions, have suffered greatly from the war. None of them has escaped requisition.

tions. Everywhere their stocks of sugar, of treacle, their provisions of coal, coke and petroleum, rubber and leather belting, live stock, consisting of horses, oxen, etc., carts, harness, implements, narrow gauge railways, patent trucks and electric wiring have been removed, and in only a few shops, four or six, now working for the Germans—has indispensable equipment been left.

"But the damage done to the refineries themselves and their equipment is even more serious.

"Lack of superintendence, occupation by troops, removal of the above mentioned objects, have already caused great damage; but the refineries have suffered still more from the taking out of all copper, brass and bronze appliances.

Damage to Refineries

"War wastage has caused such damage to whole series of refineries that their reconstruction would be impossible. Even those that survive, in a more or less damaged condition, will long feel the disastrous effects of the war. The French sugar industry should disappear as a competitor on the world market during the next two or three years. It will, at the start, scarcely suffice to supply the country's own needs, and to replenish exhausted stocks. To a certain extent it will be obliged to have recourse to special German factories for purposes of reconstruction; for the French machines shops, situated for the most part in the north and reduced in their productive capacity by the war, will be inadequate for this task.

"Leather Industry. French competition will be unable to make itself felt for 18 months. German industry can find a considerable market for several years in the north of France and assure itself, for the future, an important outlet, formerly monopolized by French products in Asia Minor and European Turkey.

Removal of Machinery

"Coal Mines. The districts which will be unproductive for years to come, owing to the removal of the machinery and the flooding of the shafts.

"France will have to buy her machinery in Germany and, even if the rich beds in the French territory occupied by the German troops were to continue in the possession of France, it might be foreseen that Germany would have to deliver a higher percentage than in the past, owing to the deficit in French production.

"Breweries. Breweries have suffered heavy damages owing to the removal of all articles of brass and copper. Those only have been preserved which have made beer for the troops, and they have been operated by the army as military breweries. Their number is not large.

"The brewing industry in the occupied territory may be regarded, for the greater part, as annihilated. Certain brewers, who were among the most prosperous, will need at least two years to restore their plants, even if they replace in part the copper by iron.

"A large part of the orders will come to the German machine makers, if they can promise quicker delivery than their English and American competitors.

"Paper Industry. The damage caused by the war to the plants and the buildings in the paper industry is considerable, as important copper piping has been removed, as well as brass forms and cylinders which it will be difficult to replace after the war.

"For example: In the paper mills of Bousbecque alone nearly 90 tons of wrought copper have been taken out.

"German machine makers, who before the war, found in the paper industry a very important outlet for their product, must strive to secure the work of reconstructing these mills, in order to eliminate the inevitable competition, especially from America. American machines would otherwise easily install themselves in this industry, from which, afterwards, it would be difficult to drive them out.

"The Cotton Industry. In the occupied territory the greater number of the spindles and bobbins will be able to operate only six or eight months after the corresponding German industry has started working again."

UTAH HAS WELFARE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Gov. Charles R. Mabey has appointed a state welfare commission in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature. The commission consists of eight members and three ex-officio members, the governor, the state superintendent of schools and the secretary of the state board of health. In addition, the law provides for the appointment of an advisory committee of five members.

MINERS MAY STOP WAGE POOL DEMAND

Miners Federation Said to Be Fully Prepared to Give Careful Consideration to Fair Alternative Schemes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—No step has yet been taken to break the deadlock in the coal situation. Today is the thirty-ninth day of the strike, and the only hope, which has emerged during the week-end, is that the miners may be prepared to give up their proposal for a pool, provided some suitable equivalent is substituted. This hope arose from a statement, by the acting president of the Miners Federation, Herbert Smith, on Saturday, that the men were prepared for a settlement on honorable lines, if wages, percentages and profits were of a national character, and while he would not yield on the question of a national pool, yet if the mine owners or the government could bring forward any better scheme, the federation would be fully prepared to give it careful consideration.

Discussing the situation with an official of the Miners Federation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Frank Hodges and many members of the federation's executive have fully realized the futility of maintaining the claim for a national wage and a national pool, a condition that has all along proved the stumbling block to any negotiations. Not only is it recognized that a national pool of profits is impossible in face of opinion throughout the country, but it was frankly acknowledged that it would be impossible for the government to retreat from the position it has taken with any dignity.

The Test of Experience

The Christian Science Monitor's informant went so far as to indicate that responsible leaders of the miners' executive were never particularly sanguine that a national wages board and a national pool would be accepted. He declared, however, that there are some extremists amongst the miners' delegates, who are holding away throughout almost the entire field. These delegates, by whom the miners' executive is chosen, have up to the present refused permission to the federation to negotiate, either with the government or the owners on a wages basis and therefore, he said, there has been no alternative but to allow the test of bitter experience to prove the futility of their claim.

He personally considered that, if the miners' executive were granted plenipotentiary powers, five minutes round conference table with the owners would end the whole dispute and 24 hours would see the men back at work again. Despite reports to the contrary, it was stated, there are no negotiations whatever going on between the owners and the miners, neither are there any communications with the government, and the deadlock remains, he said, as complete as it is deplorable.

Lord Weir's Proposal

"We have no alternative but to let the rank and file continue to follow the advice of those of their delegates who advocate this extreme policy," he said, "until such time as they come to their senses and see that the dispute can only be settled in one way, and that is by abandoning their claim for a pool and coming to an agreement on the wages basis."

Lord Weir has sent a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the secretaries of the mine owners' and miners' organizations, stating that the necessary reduction of coal costs should not be achieved entirely through the lowering of the wage rates.

He proposes: First, that the 8-hour day should be reestablished; second, that the mine owners and miners should cooperate to procure output per man obtained in 1912; third, the elimination of uneconomic pits; fourth, reduction of wages by 2s. per shift, as agreed to by the miners; fifth, the owners to reduce the costs of stores, timber and management; and general charges to the cost prevailing in June, 1920. In all, these economies

would reduce the pit head cost of coal to 24s. 8d. as against the present cost of 30s. 1d.

Embargo on Foreign Coal

As to the proposed £10,000,000 grant in aid, Lord Weir advises that this should be retained by the Treasury to meet the enormous cost of the unemployment benefit, and any surplus profits should be devoted by the owners to improving equipment.

The Transport Workers Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen have placed a ban on the handling of imported coal, and a joint statement has been signed by C. T. Cramp, Robert Williams and Harry Gosling, instructing all sections engaged in the loading, discharging and manning of all ships conveying coal from abroad to Great Britain to refuse in any way to work this foreign coal.

If any action by the authorities in using military or naval forces breaks through the embargo of the Transport Workers Federation, the signatories confidently call on the members of the National Union of Railwaymen to refuse to move this foreign coal.

Work in Glasgow harbor has been almost entirely suspended in consequence of the strike of the dockers, as a protest against the discharging of Welsh coal by non-union labor, but a batch of non-unionists were started to work on the coal steamers and these men, who are protected by strong parties of police and military, are to be housed in the docks.

LONDON WELCOMES JAPANESE PRINCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Crown Prince of Japan arrived at Victoria station at 12:40 p. m. and was met by the King, a state banquet being held in his honor at Buckingham Palace this evening.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Lord heir today accompanied Prince Hirochito, heir to the Japanese throne, a warm welcome upon his arrival here for a three weeks' visit to England. Full honors of state were extended to him, the occasion being the first for such honors to a visiting foreign dignitary since 1914.

The Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, arrived at Victoria Station on a special train from Portsmouth. He was cordially greeted by King George, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

The receiving company included Earl Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Marquess of Crewe; Admiral Earl Beatty, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the Lord Mayor of London and the personnel of the Japanese Embassy.

Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who accompanied the Crown Prince on his voyage to England, served as interpreter for him.

The bands played the Japanese Anthem. Then, at the side of the King, in a state carriage, the Crown Prince was driven off, through streets cordoned by troops and lined with cheering multitudes, to Buckingham Palace.

ECONOMY REALIZED IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Economy in state government, urged by him in his first message to that body, was followed by the last session of the New York Legislature, according to Gov. Nathan L. Miller.

At least \$18,000,000 has been saved by the State, he says, but he points out that the people need not expect marked reduction in tax bills unless local governments practice similar economy.

The Governor says that the time has now come to make a more careful survey of the State's activities than has been possible, "and while we may expect the inevitable increase in the cost of government, my hope is that the business of the State may be put on such a sound basis that, save for extraordinary and unusual requirements, the cost of government may be kept within a reasonable per capita sum. Despite the \$18,000,000 reduction, every necessary state activity was provided for and every known obligation met."

CANADIAN TARIFF REVISION HELD UP

Minister of Finance, in Budget Speech, Says Main Changes Will Not Be Made Until United States Settles Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Ways and means for the raising of a total revenue of \$485,000,000 necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Dominion and for the payment of interest and pension charges, were made known to the House of Commons in a budget speech by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, last night. The fiscal measures proposed by the minister contained but few surprises, inasmuch as some were inevitable, while others were in accordance with suggestions offered in recent months by the business interests of the country.

It is a budget which will give but little comfort to the consumer, since nearly all of the changes proposed have more or less direct incidence upon him. On the other hand big business interests gain comfort from the fact that the business profits tax, instituted during the war, and which last year brought \$40,000,000 to the Treasury, has been abolished "and will not be re-enacted."

United States Trade Big

The new budget has been framed with one eye upon the United States. "It is not proposed," said the minister last night, "to put into effect now a general revision of the tariff schedules. The tariff deals with international business, and the proper interests of the country can only be considered in the light of international business and the tariff laws of other countries. It is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that any proper Canadian tariff must take into consideration the settled tariff conditions obtaining in the United States.

"Of our total trade last year 57 per cent was with the United States. Of the total imports, 69 per cent was from that country. The temporary tariff legislation of the United States, now in contemplation, would place a barrier against our exports to that country amounting to \$168,000,000. Such or similar action, made permanent, of necessity would require a careful and thorough revision of the Canadian tariff. Under the circumstances, having special regard to the fact that there should not be a general revision of the Canadian tariff now, and another after the close of the United States Congress, no action will now be taken."

West Indies Trade Agreement

Nevertheless a number of important tariff changes are announced. Most of those have been made necessary by the recent West Indies trade agreement and have been enacted in order that it may be possible to grant preferences provided for in that treaty. In fact, the bulk apply directly to the islands. However, there are certain important amendments to the Customs Act which will have the effect of adding to the duties at present in force. These, Sir Henry Drayton declares, are necessary, "with a view to securing a more efficient carrying out of the principle of the Anti-Dumping Act."

"Goods," he says, "should not be valued for customs purposes, at forced sale prices justified by temporary quotations in the foreign market, but having regard to the regular standard value in that market and to the cost

of production and a reasonable profit thereon."

Valuation of Imports

"A further change," he says, "should be made, having regard to the valuation of the goods imported from foreign countries whose currencies have greatly depreciated. Under the law, valuations are made in the currency of the country of export and this value has, under customs ratings, been adjusted to the basis of exchange prices. The increased cost of production in the foreign market does not, however, bear direct inverse relation to the extent of the depreciation in currency, more especially as regards countries whose currencies are depreciated to a greater extent than 50 per cent.

"It is therefore proposed to provide that any depreciation of a foreign country, greater than 50 per cent, shall be disregarded, and that the lowest valuation which can be made, will be arrived at by a depreciation of 50 per cent. Where the rate of exchange is adverse to Canada, the value for duty will be computed at the rate of exchange existing at the date of the shipment of the goods."

Prevention of Dumping

To prevent dumping it is provided that "the value for duty of new or unused goods shall in no case be less than the actual cost of production of similar goods at the date of shipment direct to Canada, plus a reasonable profit thereon, and the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue shall be the sole judge of what shall constitute a reasonable profit in the circumstances."

It is further provided that all goods imported into Canada shall be legibly marked with the name of the country of their origin. This provision has been made as a rule of representations to the effect that goods were finding their way to Canada and being sold as British goods. When as a matter of fact they did not originate there at all. The business profits tax has been abolished, and to make up the revenue secured therefrom in the past the sales or turnover tax has been doubled, though its base has not been extended. On domestic transactions it has been raised to 1½ and 3 per cent, and on imports to 2½ and 4 per cent.

There has been a heavy increase in the duty on spirits. The increase is from \$6 to \$10 a proof gallon, though a rebate of 36 per cent is made in the case of hospitals. In addition the excise duty has been increased from \$4.40 per gallon to \$9.

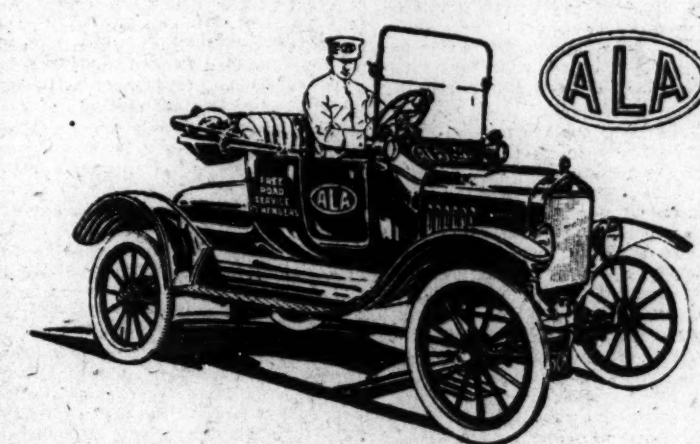
GOVERNMENT-OWNED BARGE LINES PAYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The government-owned and operated barge lines on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers returned a profit of \$50,000 over operating expenses for the month of April, according to a report issued by Col. G. E. Humphrey, in charge of the operations of these lines, with headquarters in St. Louis. This is a record, since the first time the income has exceeded the expense was in February, when there was a few dollars' profit, while in March the profits were about \$12,000.

Aside from establishing this record for earnings, the barge line handled 34,759 tons of miscellaneous freight in April, making a new high record for volume of business. This exceeded the February record by 17,715 tons, the equivalent of 1738 freight cars, or about 18 average trains. The average for February was \$4.75 per ton freight charges, while that for April moved up to approximately \$5 per ton. The cost of operation, over which the above profit was shown for April, includes \$25,000 charged off for depreciation in barge-line equipment.

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We have arranged a number of Specials to be put up and sold for a Dollar on these days.

2 lbs. MILK FED BROILING CHICKEN.....1.00

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1 lb. Pure Print Lard.....1.00
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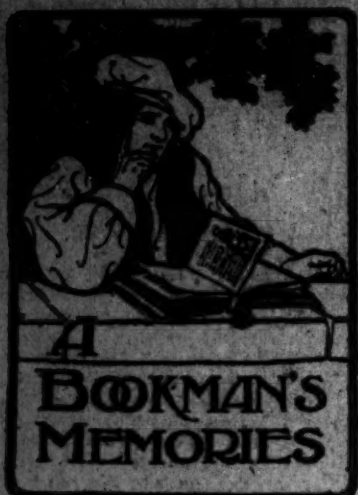
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Women's—Misses'

Both bouffant and slender styles expressed in organdy, fancy ginghams, dotted Swiss, novelty figured voiles and organdy over gingham. Crisp frills, gay sashes, dainty embroideries. Organdy vestees often give a light, airy effect. Colors include jade, tangerine, flamingo, orchid, peach, ocean green, sea blue, Copenhagen, brown, navy, white and black. Profit by making early selections while collection is at its best.





Frances Hodgson Burnett

Was it the year 1853? I think so. It may have been 1852. At any rate it was the year when I attended my first dance, and had my first literary conversation with a charming but, to me, rather formidable young partner.

We had danced together tolerably well; we had adjourned to a conservatory; we were seated under a palm; above us hung a discreetly radiant Japanese lantern (a novelty at that time and all the rage); I was becoming aware that my young partner was ebbing, when my charming partner exclaimed suddenly, "I hated coming here tonight."

I expressed my amazement. I was too young to be anything but frank, and she, perhaps noting a shade of chagrin in my manner, added quickly, "Of course I like dancing with you, but—but, when the time came to dress I was deep in the most lovely story I have ever read. It is so beautiful, I shall finish it tonight before I go to sleep. I should adore to meet Bertha and Colonel Tredennis, and dear Senator Blundell."

"What is the book called? Who is it by?" I asked in my practical way; for even then I was beginning to be interested in the works of authors.

But my fair companion was still in the "story" stage; she had not reached that state of culture when a reader is interested in the author, and realizes that there may be significance in a title.

She frowned prettily. "It's about an Administration, something that happens in American politics—and oh, the author's Christian name is Frances."

"Through One Administration," I suggested. "I read it in Scribner's. It's a jolly fine book."

My companion looked at me admiringly. "Yes, that was the name. Through One Administration." You are clever.

I have just re-read this charming story after a lapse of nearly 38 years, and find its charm still persuasive. It is natural; it is full of sympathy and understanding; it accepts sentiment as a concomitant of life which is the heart of most people, in spite of the hard-headed novelists who are popular to-day; and it shows that Mrs. Burnett is a born story-teller.

Is it still read? I observe that Mr. W. L. George does not include Mrs. Burnett in his division of British novelists into the Neo-Victorian, the Edwardian, and the Neo-Georgian; but perhaps Mr. George regards Mrs. Burnett as an American. In law she is, as her first husband was Dr. Burnett of Washington.

She was born at Manchester, England; at the age of 16 she was taken by her parents to Knoxville, Tennessee. She travels much, and it would seem that she has not quite been able to make up her mind about her nationality as is the English "Who's Who" she gives her address as Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Kent, and in the American "Who's Who" as Plandome, Long Island. That, I think, is her real home. There, in recent years she wrote "The Shuttle" and "The Tempest," and she has just completed "The Head of the House of Combe."

At present she is in Bermuda while this traveling author likes to spend the winters.

Her literary activities are many and various. They include "Juveniles" as books written for children are called; and so I come to that delightful study by this most natural, most sincere, most sympathetic of writers, who has never acquired a manner because her style is herself; who has not modeled herself on anybody; whose books show not the slightest influence of Turgenev, Flaubert, de Maupassant or Meredith; who just writes on simply and directly because she has the story-teller's gift (it's a rare gift), and a rare feeling for and understanding of children. Rightly she gives her recreation as "Improving the Lot of Children."

The book whose title I skirted a few lines above is "The One I Knew the Best of All: A Memory of the Mind of a Child." The child is, of course, Mrs. Burnett herself. She is shown not only in the frankest and most engaging manner, the growth of the mind of a child, but also the beginnings of a natural writer, so simple, so inevitable. Young people who are in the habit of asking successful authors how to begin authorship should read the chapter called "Literature and the Doll." With this child there was no beginning, just a gliding into writing with as little effort as taking a walk, when one foot, without thought, follows the other. The young author with imagination, or even with fancy never asks advice. He or she simply writes dreams. As to whether they are marketable or not rests much with Editors and Publishers. Of course imagination was always present with this child in "The One I Knew the Best of All," and always alert.

It was a wonderful world—so full of story and adventure and romance. One did not need trunks and railroads; one could go to Central America, to Central Africa—to Central Asia—on the arm of the Nursery Sofa—on the wings of the Green Arm Chair—under the cover of the Sitting Room Table.

And at the end of the book we are

told how this writing child, in her thirteenth year, had two short stories accepted and paid for. The child showed a clear head and clear understanding, exemplified in the last sentence of her letter to the editor when she submitted her first story. The line has often been quoted. It was, "My object is remuneration."

And "Little Lord Fauntleroy"? I must have read it half a dozen times. I read it again yesterday, and the lump rose once more to the throat, and the mist once more to the eyes, and I am not ashamed to own it, for the gallant little Lord is of the stuff that makes the world a better place through a philosophy that believes always the best of people, and, lo, they become better at the first instant of believing in them. "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in book and play, has sutured into a myriad of hearts. So has "Editha's Burglar," again the theme of innocence conquering through simple art of being true and fearless.

Mrs. Burnett's first success was "That Lass o' Lowrie's," published in 1877, a story of mining life in the north of England, crammed with details of a human tale, simply and sympathetically told. It was reading again in these days of Labor troubles, for this North Country tale deals with the beginnings of the disputes between masters and men. Here is a significant passage:

"The substitution of the mechanical fan for the old furnace at the base of the shaft was one of the projects to which Derrick clung most tenaciously. During a two years' sojourn among the Belgian mines, he had studied the system earnestly. He had worked hard to introduce it, and meant to work still harder. But the miners were bitterly opposed to anything 'new-fangled' and the owners were careless."

Many, many other books, short stories, and juvenile tales, have come from the pen of this prolific, conscientious, sensitive and sympathetic "born writer." Had she produced nothing but "Through One Administration," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Editha's Burglar," these three alone would suffice; they have endeared her to the children and to the adults of two nations.

I count myself her devoted admirer, and some day, perhaps, I shall contrast Mrs. Burnett's way of writing about children with Mr. Kenneth Graham's.

PALM SEED BUTTONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Vegetable ivory, or corozo, as it is commonly called, comes from the seed of a palm tree from South America. It is the seed of a peculiar genus of palms known as Phytelephas. The fruit consists of six or seven large drupes, and each drupe contains from six to nine seeds, the albumen of which dries, with time, to a bone-like hardness.

Out of this vegetable bone the American Indians used to carve small articles and ornaments, and Europeans were not slow to perceive the many uses to which corozo nuts could be put. Great Britain imports and reexports them in large quantities, with profit, but to Italy the cost of the raw material always told unfavorably on the manufacture of buttons.

Fourteen years ago, however, Italy awoke to the fact that one of her own colonial possessions could and ought to supply her with vegetable bone. The opening of the Suez Canal induced an Italian steamship company to purchase Assab, on the Red Sea, as a coaling station. This was the small beginning of the Colony of Eritrea. The colony is bounded to the east by the Red Sea, and inland by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Somaliland and Abyssinia. In the wide valley of two rivers, which rise in the high plateau of Hamasan are dense masses of the dum or dom palm (Hyphena Thebaica). The dum bears clusters of small fruits near its summit. When these cocoons are broken open they reveal a small, extraordinarily hard kernel embedded in pulp. This kernel, however, owing to the fatty matter contained in it, is not easily susceptible to the process of coloring; and but for the increasing cost of importing corozo and the increasing demands of Italian button manufacturers, Eritrea would probably have neglected what is now a considerable source of revenue. But necessity proved as usual to be the mother of invention. Patient experiments conquered the resistance of the fatty substance; and African dum buttons soon equaled those made from South American corozo. The dum palms were declared government property, and in 1907 the first concessions were made to contractors.

The harvest by native laborers is carefully organized. The fruits are conveyed on the backs of camels to certain centers, where they are cracked open and the disengaged kernels are then reexported for shipment. At Genoa they fetch from 45 to 75 lire the quintal. The prolongation of the railway line, which at present runs from the coast town of Massawa to the high inland city of Asmara, ought to lower considerably the price of this Eritrean vegetable bone, which made good during the war, when the South American supply was suspended. Italy then buttonholed the trade and the Allies fastened up their coats by means of the Eritrean palm.

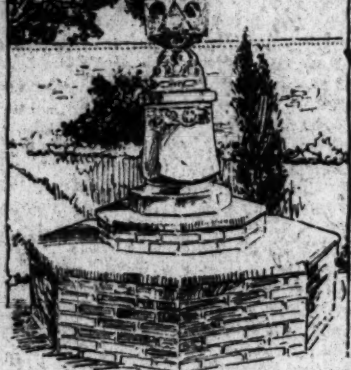
The Size of Whales. A member of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, Brooklyn, New York, who has made a special study of whales in Newfoundland, states that the average length of a full-grown sulphur-bottom whale is just under 80 feet. The estimate disregards the exaggerated reports sometimes spread by sailors, and is based on actual measurements of many individual specimens. There seem to be credible accounts of whales reaching a length of from 85 feet to 95 feet, but this authority did not see any of that size. Whales appear to grow with great rapidity, the length of "yearlings" being estimated at from 30 to 35 feet.

THE POTTERY IN COMPTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. The little village of Compton, about four miles from Guildford, is proud of the pottery, and any inhabitant as he leans over his garden gate will direct you to it. Compton is one of England's beauty spots; those who have talked with the kindly residents and seen its thatched cottages with their gardens a riot of color, return as to a haven.

Many years ago Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Watts discovered its charm, and after several prolonged visits finally built their beautiful house Limeressey, coming to live there altogether. The house stands on a hill a little way outside the village among stately pines and beeches, in the midst of a lovely garden, the result of much care and thought. And below it, just across the road, is the pottery. "What an eyesore!" say the unthinking. But those lovers of beauty could brook nothing unlovely in their neighborhood, and the pottery, like everything else, has absorbed the surrounding atmosphere of peace and beauty.

Mr. Watts had been in the habit of modeling many of his figures in clay or wax before beginning to paint.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. The sundial in Mr. Watts' "Barne Garden."

Then an idea occurred to him and his wife. "Talent and a love of beauty," they said, "are not confined to one class. Let us interest the villagers, let us bring out and develop latent gifts, and at the same time create an industry, which shall be self-supporting." So the idea of the pottery grew, and now it stands an example of an enterprise in cooperation between the designer and the workman, whose head and hand work harmoniously for the production of beauty.

As you go in at the gate between the rambling roses, you see on all sides specimens of the work ready for dispatch. Here is a massive garden pot, three feet high, of fine design in terra cotta; there is a fountain composed of three children holding up a bowl; here a sundial with representations of the passing hours around its base, and there are shallow bowls, some in the design of a crusader's shell, for bird-baths. Even the building where the kilns are located is not unsightly with its rough thatch of heather. The chimney—could a tall chimney ever be anything but an eyesore—is built square instead of round, of mellow-toned bricks, and has a tiny red-tiled "roof" at the top.

Up a shallow out-side wooden stair you mount to the modeling room, from the window of which you may



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. A decorative basket of fruit in terra cotta.

look straight out into the heart of a pine wood, or across a stretch of fields and common to the famous "Hog's Back." The workers are engaged variously; here is one painting the finishing touches in the wet clay to a child who is to smile at his reflection in the basin of a fountain; there is one modeling a knight in armor as a design for a statue, and another is engaged on a life-like representation of a boy scout.

The work is done on both gray and red (terra cotta) clay, and in some cases the magnificent blues, reds, greens and purples so familiar to lovers of Mr. Watts' paintings, are being used with fine effect. A huge bowl of realistically modeled fruit colored in this way makes an imposing ornament for an entrance hall or other large space. Much of the work is commissioned by architects for those who, in building a house, desire something unique and distinctive in the decoration of it.

Portrait-busts have been successfully achieved from photographs, but the most beautiful and successful works to be found in some of the allegorical figures of "Peace," "Courage," "Humanity," all of which show the individual thought, taste and imagination of the workman.

In the beautiful "Barne Garden," as it is called, may be seen one of the most successful of the sun-dial designs which has traced round it Mr. Watts' motto: "The Best for the Highest." He often rested on the seat

surrounding it while at work in the neighboring barn on the colossal statue of Lord Tennyson.

The barn and yard—at one time a quagmire of rubbish and dirt—are at the end of the garden and were purchased to facilitate the making of the statue which now stands in the precincts of Lincoln Cathedral. The yard has been transformed by time and loving care into a garden with soft turf and rose trees, and here Mr. Watts used to work.

Mrs. Watts is a clever artist, and designs many of the pieces which are sent out from the pottery. She is much interested in the new method of coloring the clay which gives such an extraordinary rich effect—though without the aid of glaze.

THE NEW IRISH LORD LIEUTENANT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot will succeed Field Marshal Viscount French as first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Home Rule Act of 1920, which comes into operation this year. Under the Home Rule Act of 1914 such an appointment would have been impossible, for Roman Catholics were barred from the office, and Lord Edmund, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, is head of one of the most powerful Roman Catholic families in England. If proved diplomatic and conciliatory ability and a genius for mastering detail make for success, Lord Edmund may succeed where during several centuries of Irish history most men have failed.

The office of King's representative was first held by Hugh de Lacy, who received from King Henry II a gift of 800,000 acres of land which was not the King's to give. This was in 1172. Then and for centuries afterward the King's representative regarded his office not as one for governing the Irish people for their own good, but as one for robbing them on his own behalf and that of his royal master in London. Among their responsibilities was that of supplying money and many soldiers to their royal masters. From time to time the English colony in Ireland, growing more Irish than English, protested.

Even boys were appointed to the office. Roger de Mortimer was only 11 when so chosen, and the commission stated that he was to receive all the profits of the office as well as a salary of 2000 marks. Another occupant of the office 11 years old was Edward, son of Richard Crookback. Two years older was Prince Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV, when he represented the King. Plunder on his part was impossible. He was provided with a specially selected Council, but conditions in Ireland were so bad that the Council wrote to the King that "our lord, your son, is so destitute of money that he has not a penny in the world, nor can he borrow a single penny, because all his jewels and his plate that he can spare of those which he must of necessity keep are pledged, and he is pawn." When Prince Thomas took office for a second period, some years afterward, it was arranged that the term should be for 12 years at a salary of £7000 a year, and that he might leave Ireland if his salary were more than a month in arrears.

A long line of men whose names were writ in history have held the office. Piers Gaveston, the unworthy favorite, the Earl of Essex, the pet of Queen Elizabeth; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; the Earl of Tyrconnell, otherwise known as "Lying Dick Talbot"; the Duke of Ormonde; Chesterfield of the "Letters"; and in later days the Earl of Dudley and the Marquess of Aberdeen, the last of whom made the office of Lord Lieutenant popular, which it had never been before, and himself beloved of the Irish people.

It is only within the last century or so, however, that the Lord Lieutenant has regarded it as any part of his duty to live in Ireland; for the first time in history a resident Lord Lieutenant was appointed in the person of Lord Townsend in 1767. The Lord Lieutenant is a rule went to the opening of the Irish parliaments, such as they were, and came back to London as soon as he could. If he ended an excuse, he could plead the distance and the badness of the roads. The Earl of Rochester did not trouble to visit Ireland until 16 years had elapsed after his appointment; and one or two Lord Lieutenants never went there at all.

During the régime of Cromwell the post of deputy-King was "naturally" abolished; and when the Act of Union was in contemplation King George III wrote as follows to Pitt: "The King well knows that the office of Lord Lieutenant should altogether cease as an event. The King's opinion is clearly that perhaps hereafter it may be proper, but that at present it is necessary to fill up that office with a person that should clearly understand that the Union has closed the reign of Irish jobs." The Marquess of Cornwallis, chiefly remembered for his capitulation of Yorktown, was Lord Lieutenant at the time.

Fifty years afterward a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant was passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, but the Duke of Wellington, a tremendous power, persuaded the government to drop it.

Sea, Rain and Rivers. There has been recalculated from recent data the amount of rain annually falling upon the earth's surface. It is found that it is equivalent to a layer of water of the uniform depth, for the whole globe, of about 35½ inches. The amount falling on the land is equivalent to a uniform depth of 29½ inches. Considering only the land which is drained by rivers flowing into the sea, it is calculated that only 30 per cent is returned to the ocean, and that the rest is removed by evaporation.

LAND AND HORSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

It is like voyaging over the ocean to foreign lands, only for ocean there is an undulating Alberta prairie and for cabin a caboose at the end of a crawling freight train. A sea of golden-brown, sun-dappled wheat ripples under a gentle breeze to the very rim of the world. Sequestered islands—a white farmhouse and huge red barns—are lighted between whistles, and in longer whistles ports—a towering red elevator and general store and post office. The wheat walls up against the railroad tracks steadily, yet barely able to support the heavy, nodding ears, which all away this way and all away that way to the breeze that laughs by. A pungent odor of daisies hangs heavily on the languorous air and Black-eyed Susans float in small clusters and great constellations in the golden-brown sea. "The clank of the engine bell goes forth into the vast, sermonic silence. Days are as the long, peacefully-empty days of sea voyaging."

Yesterday and the day before, tomorrow and the day after the bumping freight hauls into the north. A giant Nova Scotian wails "Clementina" on a harmonica; Ontario Will and Chicago Will, all traveling on round-trip harvesters' tickets to Alberta, lock forms in grotesque dance in the lurching caboose.

At the end of the line. A garbled, little man with shrewd, intelligent gray eyes drives a buckboard alongside the caboose, almost before the scream of the grinding brakes has ceased. He wants men! Men to harvest the grain! Men, men, men! He is desperate to kidnap, desperate enough to promise "Sundays off" a fresh meat every day."

He boasts the whole 12 miles to his ranch. The Nova Scotian winks to Ontario Will and to Chicago Will. He has heard the rancher's epic before, many times, for every August he comes to Alberta to harvest. The rancher's sun-puckered eyes twinkle with pride on his broad acres, and the story of his achievement is unending.

"Landed in Quebec from 'm' Old Country with only the clothes I stood in. Now I own a thousand acres, an up-to-the-minute threshing outfit and as fine a stable of horses as any of them lords over there kin show." He has a grudge against "them lords over there," and soon it is explained. "The squire had jalled fer poaching," he says. He has no ranch. "He was doing me a good turn without knowing it. If they hadn't put me in jail 'an' ruined my character I would never have come to Canada. I'd be working fer that squire for three shillings a day, 'stead o' owning a thousand acres and 16 head o' horses, not to mention 'em cattle. Let them lords come over here 'an' they kin shoot over my thousand acres all they want, 'an' I won't charge 'em fer no board."

In the good feeling and pride of his great success there is no room for rancor. It would "do him proud" to play host to that squire who had had him jailed. His was quite an epic, in its way. Jobs were not plentiful in the days of his arrival in Canada. He tells how he gradually worked his way west, and of his eventual start on the road to—well, a thousand acres, a threshing outfit and as fine a stable of horses as ever them lords owned; how he came to a farm where all the teams were out plowing, all but the boss, who had gone to town for some necessary machinery. "The missus 'lowed she couldn't hire me without her man's say-so. I hires myself. I hitches up the boss' team." For three days he plowed, and then the boss came home, woefully estimating the acres of stubble his team would have turned before the freezing of the land if he had not had to go to town. And, lo, he finds a stranger has done the work. "I stayed with him four years," says the man, with the stress which those of uneventful lives lay on unimportant autobiographic detail. "Wages wasn't then what they is now, but I filed on a neighboring quarter-section and the boss loaned me team 'an' plow fer breaking, 'an' when I married his daughter he helped with th' house 'an' barn raisin'."

"Little big events these, and not often did he have an audience for his story, which 'if it was written up in a book would make a fortune."

The Nova Scotian has heard it all before, so he falls back on his amaranthine harmonica and "Clementina," and Ontario Will bellows the refrain: "Clementina; Forty-Niner; And her shot were number Nine. Oh you're off-and-gone fer ever; Dredful sorry, Clementine."

It is no way interferes with the farmer's lullaby. He believes in himself, in Canada, and in work. He expresses his perspective of the Old and the New Worlds with interesting originality.

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SEARCHLIGHTS IN FLORENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. One of the "general strikes" had plunged the whole city of Florence into Egyptian darkness. So dark, indeed, was it, that even during the war, when, as a precautionary measure, all windows had been heavily curtained under threat of fines and penalties, and the street darkened, the blackness had never been quite so intense, for then at least the lights burned here and there at the street corners and in the piazzas, although veiled with shades of violet, crimson or deep blue. But now the blackness was complete. We were back in the Middle Ages.

THE LOST LAND OF LEONNOYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Up to a few years ago a horse, saddled and bridled, stood in the stables of the Vivians (Vivian, as it was spelt in the old days) of Trelowarren ready for use night and day. For 900 years horses had succeeded each other in commemoration of the escape on horseback of a Vivian who lived in the days of the memorable flood which submerged the land, some say in 1014 and others in 1099.

Saxon writers give accounts of two floods. "This year (1014) on St. Michaelmass eve came that mickle sea-flood widely through this land, and it ran up so far as never at no time before . . . and in 1099 'This year eke spring up so much the sea-flood and so mickle harm did as no man minded as ever before did.'"

Not a hundred years after the story of the foundation is given again in a circumstantial manner. The towns and churches overtaken by the sea were said to number no less than a hundred and forty. Another family who have as their crest a horse rising out of the sea, the Trevelians, claim that they also were among those who escaped by swimming a white horse to land.

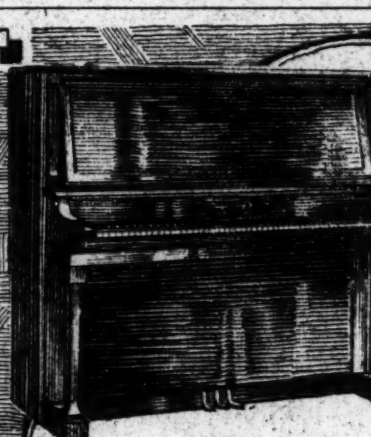
The subsiding of the land must have occurred for many ages, gradually separating the islands of England from France, but it happened long before the eleventh century, when tradition says the Scilly Isles were cut off from the coast of Cornwall. There must have been considerable land engulfed near Mounts Bay, as it seems more than probable that St. Michael's Mount was originally in a forest, a big rock standing up with its monastery upon it, as is seen in so many pictures of medieval Europe.

On the Ordnance Map a stretch of sea along the shore is marked "Submarine Forest" and trees have been found lying at considerable distance below the surface; and at Sennen, where the range of hills terminates which is found again in the Scilly Islands, and again on the opposite shores of Brittany, submerged trees have been found with leaves on the branches and roots 15 feet long and 12 wide, which must have become suddenly inundated.

Lyonnais was an ancient government of France, and tradition gathering up the fragments calls this submerged land between Cornwall and the Scillies the Land of Lyonnais, Lyonnese or Leonnoys, and round it has gathered the romance of King Arthur and Tristram.

Some of the old writers have called the idea of any connection between Cornwall and the Scillies or a submerged district beneath the waves "vulgar and idle tales," but at the present time the tide has turned and men of natural science and geologists in particular have proved conclusively that once upon a time Land's End, the Scillies and Brittany were all united, and many are of the opinion that the final parting from the Scilly Isles was in comparatively recent times.

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PORTUGAL HAS A COLONIAL PROBLEM

Serious Financial Situation Suggests Either the Sale of Certain Colonies or a Policy of Colonial Intensification

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—There are, as has already been explained, two different schools of thought in Portugal, as to what is the best thing to do with certain of the colonies. With the escudo touching its absolute lowest, even with the supposed improvement of prospects created by the appointment of the former president Bernardino Machado to the Premiership, the feeling that something must be done, and quickly, naturally increases. There are some who would pursue extreme and grievous measures, as they admit them to be, and sell some part of the colonies, thinking chiefly of Mozambique. They could get along without it, they say, enough would remain, and the proceeds would do much to stabilize their finances. Anyhow, they add, they have really no alternative, for in the case of a much more serious financial situation, and possible foreign intervention, some part of the colonies might have to go without any further pondering in the matter, and it is much better that such part should go now, both for Portuguese finance and Portuguese dignity.

But it is a point as to whether in the circumstances Portugal would get a proper price for it. It is perceived that these are not times for buying and selling on the grand scale, and that with the world still in a ferment, and the future of so many things not certain, the value of colonial property of this kind is said to be somewhat discounted. If this is not the attitude of diplomacy and high politics to such grand questions, it is claimed for it by those who assume it that it is preeminently the attitude of common sense.

Colonial Intensification

The other party would not think of disposing of an inch of the colonies, but on the other hand sets up the equally plausible case that if Portugal is to rescue herself from her difficulties she must do it by means of a great intensification of colonial production, which indeed seems to her to be the only means of doing well for herself now. Therefore with them the cry is for making the colonies more efficient, speeding them up and getting more out of them in every way.

This system of economic recuperation, if only Portugal can be pulled together sufficiently to make it work, is clearly the fairest and most preferable, representing as it does salvation by labor; such doubt as exists in the matter has already been emphasized. Most of the governmental and other political sections are certainly for doing the best possible with the colonies; apart from whatever their private convictions in the matter may be they are not in a position to take any other course, since if they did so the cry would go up that they were breaking up Portugal and selling her off.

Angola Developing Plan

One or two of the Colonial High Commissioners, particularly Norton de Matos, have been in Lisbon for some time doing their utmost to promote an intensification of colonial policy, and they have largely succeeded, especially General Matos with his great scheme for an eight years' development of Angola, particularly in the matter of railways and harbors, with the help of a loan of \$5,000,000 gold, and the High Commissioners receive the most sympathetic support from the Premier, who is ardent for colonial development. He says that the life of the country must be made interdependent with that of the colonies; and being an optimist, he argues that though the war has cost Portugal very much she has emerged from it in a stronger position than ever, with her international situation well secured, and so her colonies are worth all the more to her. General Norton de Matos recently postponed his return to Angola in order that Parliament might have all the time necessary to approve his scheme; he will now go back to Angola forthwith. A commission is just about to visit there for the purpose of conferring upon delimitation between Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Norton de Matos has done much good in stiffening public and political opinion in the matter of the colonies. He is an enthusiast, and if he has not communicated much of his enthusiasm to others he has at least served them with hope. He has wound up his campaign by addressing a large meeting on the present and future of Angola at the hall of the Academy of Science. The President of the Republic, Dr. Almeida, the Premier, and various ministers were on the platform, and no gathering has been held under such strong auspices for a long time past. Various members of the foreign diplomatic corps also came to listen to a very interesting discourse.

Menace of Separatist Movement

The High Commissioner spoke on the situation of Portugal geographically, her maritime circumstances, and her inevitable dependence on the sea for her commerce, and thus inevitably her colonies, and her cooperation with them. The time had come when Portugal must realize the necessity of greater organization and intensification and when the people must be thoroughly trained in the points of the new situation. No country, he said, had been so essentially colonial as Portugal for the last 500 years. As the times demanded new methods, he thought that a definite system of colonial instruction should be established in schools of every kind in Portugal. He insisted that every Portuguese subject should be trained to think upon the international aspect of this problem, and be made to perceive the dangers that had been incurred in 1898 and 1911 owing to the desire of Germany to get possession of Angola.

Then he touched upon the question of the possibility of the establishment of a strong separatist movement which might result in the loss of the colony, this being the usual trend of circumstances in all such cases. Separatist ideas, however, were still weak in Angola, and they should be eliminated altogether from the colony as the result of sound administration. The mother country must conduct her intervention with generosity, sympathy and intelligence, and supply her with resources, in energy and youth. In return Angola would yield to Portugal the foodstuffs that she needed and raw materials for serving industries.

General Norton de Matos then sketched the program of work in Angola the direction of which he is just about to undertake. He said that administration, development and colonization were the three chief duties of a colonial government. During the first stage of their work in Angola, covering a period of eight years, an administrative organization would be established at a cost of 20,000 contos annually. Schools for natives would be started, as well as agricultural centers, while a complete network of roads and railways would be constructed.

A port would have to be made on the left bank of the Congo estuary, and the development of ports in general being always an essential part of the development of schemes of interior communication, the harbors at St. Paul de Loanda, Lobito Bay, Mossamedes and Port Alexandre would have to be greatly improved.

The general impression created by the address was that Portugal had a good thing in Angola if she only did her best by it.

FREEMASONRY IN SCOTTISH CITIES

One of Newest Lodges Will Have a Proviso That It Be Constructed on Teetotal Lines

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the annual convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, when the Earl of Cassillis was again installed as first grand principal, and the other office bearers appointed, a letter was read from A. H. Ashbolt resigning the position of grand superintendent of Tasmania. Regret was expressed at the resignation and thanks conveyed to him for his past services, the honorary rank of deputy first grand principal being conferred upon him.

The honorary rank of grand superintendent was conferred on D. A. Thomson of Bloemfontein, the present deputy grand superintendent for South Africa and the honorary rank of third grand principal upon Harry J. Ford of Sydney, New South Wales. The Earl of Cassillis stated that the past financial year was £3639 more than the expenditure, while the income of the benevolent fund showed an excess over expenditure of £1084. When he took office in 1912, the number of exaltations was 2717, while during the past year they had been 11,103.

Situation in Queensland

Knight Edward Hungerford has been enthroned as provincial prior for New South Wales by Sir Henry Weedon, provincial prior for Victoria. Knight Hungerford is also president of the board of general purposes for the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in which jurisdiction he also holds the rank of past deputy grand master. He is also past grand master, past provincial prior, and past president of the Grand Chapter of New South Wales, and has also presided over the Ancient and Accepted Rite in that jurisdiction.

Apparently Masonic unity in Queensland appears to be as far off as ever. It will be remembered by readers of these notes, that last year Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, who are in England and decided to constitute a new grand lodge, but they do not appear to have consulted the existing Grand Lodge of Queensland, which is taking no notice of this newly-formed organization. If there is any intention to work for Masonic unity, it does not appear to the outsider that any attempts have so far been made, and in the interests of Freemasonry generally the position in Queensland should be very clearly defined at the earliest possible moment.

Charles R. J. Glover, past deputy grand master and grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, who was the first Lord Mayor of Adelaide, is on a visit to the United States of America, and to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of studying the latest in Masonic architecture, with the object of getting ideas to assist in the design of the new building in Adelaide for the housing of the craft there. Certainly America can do much for him in this direction than can the

United Kingdom, though the hope may well be expressed that such will not always be the case.

New Temple Consecrated

The Earl of Cassillis has constituted a provincial grand chapter for the Upperward of Lanarkshire, and installed Bailie MacAulian as grand superintendent. This is the eighth provincial grand chapter constituted in Scotland during the past two years. The provincial grand master of Dundee, A. J. Ramsay, has consecrated the new temple which has been erected by Lodge Progress, Dundee. A. Douglas Bruce, provincial grand chaplain, addressing the brethren, said that in his view the great influx of young men into the craft in post-war years was the direct outcome of the war. At the front men of every racial position had been banded together in "the spirit of brotherhood, sacrifice, and cheerfulness." If these tenets were kept in view in Masonic lodges, the fraternity would go on to still greater success.

Major F. W. Cooper, deputy grand master of Banffshire, has consecrated the new temple at Cullen, the foundation of which was laid last year by the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Major Cooper has also consecrated the Garden Lodge at Hardens-ton, No. 1248.

Gift for Past Master

William Nicholson, immediate past master of Kirkcaldy Lodge, No. 72, has been presented with a handsome gold watch by the 242 brethren whom he initiated during his term of office as master from 1915 to 1920, together with a past master's sash, apron, and attached case. This number of initiates by one master must be a very high one, if not, indeed, a record. It is not the custom in Scotland, as it is in England, to present outgoing masters with a past master's jewel, but this has just been done for the first time at Lodge St. Ebbe, Ryemouth, to David Gray, the immediate past master, who became master in December, 1919.

Freemasonry is evidently making rapid strides in Glasgow at the present time. The latest lodge proposed to be formed is a Lodge Ibrox for residents in the Ibrox and Dumbreck districts of the city. It is the intention of the founders to incorporate in its constitution a proviso that the lodge shall be constructed on teetotal lines. The proposal is meeting with a large measure of support, and good progress has been made with the necessary preliminaries.

WHAT MR. DE VALERA THINKS OF PREMIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a recent interview given to a representative of the Freeman's Journal, Mr. de Valera replied at some length to Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the British Parliament on Dominion Home Rule for Ireland which Mr. de Valera described as "that conveniently elusive and indefinite thing which has been no intention of offering." On the question of peace with Ireland Mr. de Valera stated that Mr. Lloyd George "could have peace tomorrow" on the basis of justice and right. "Let the wrong to Ireland be righted," he said, "and the aggression of which he is guilty be ended, and nothing more will be necessary."

Describing Mr. Lloyd George as a political opportunist and as one who measures others by his own standard, the Sinn Fein president continued: "He seems to believe that instead of wishing to lead our people to resist British tyranny, we desire to bid them to submit and surrender. The convictions on which our movement is based are honest convictions, and, holding them honestly, we should do our utmost to oppose any surrender of them if others proposed it. Why should Lloyd George think that in our hearts we desire to initiate such a surrender ourselves?"

SWEDISH LABOR MEDIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The conflicts within the cellulose and the saw mills industries have both been handled by the mediation commission, with the result that peace has been arrived at in the former industry, where a reduction in wages of about 15 per cent has been agreed to. Owing to a number of local conditions the terms vary, but 15 per cent all round is a fairly accurate estimate. The different factories are divided into five classes according to the cost of living, the difference between highest and lowest class being about 22 per cent. The Swedish machinists had been out on strike since January. They asked in some cases for about four times their previous pay, 800 kroner per month, and everything found, on board of a 200-ton boat, rising to 2400 kroner per month on the bigger vessels.

SANTA BARBARA'S BIG RESERVOIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—This city, after 15 years of effort, has completed a great reservoir on the north side of the Santa Ynez mountains, connected with a tunnel through the mountains, which will supply a city of 40,000 inhabitants with water for three years. The dam cost almost \$2,000,000.

INDIA'S EXTREMISTS ARE LOSING GROUND

Failing to Enlist Educated Classes in Support of "Non-Cooperation," Opponents of Government Turn Toward Peasantry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The criticism may be fairly made that the non-cooperation movement has quite failed as far as the educated classes are concerned, but that the more vigorous and less scrupulous advocates of non-cooperation are now deliberately turning their attentions to the peasantry. More frequently the executive authorities, in the shape of district magistrates, have been compelled to issue injunctions prohibiting speeches and meetings in certain areas. A few months ago cases such as these were negligible, but are now fairly numerous, and listed with due prominence in the pages of the extremist newspaper, the Independent Allahabad. It is not that the government has become repressive; it is simply that the movement is taking another turn and that the government, fortified to a great extent by the support of the legislative assembly and the provincial council, is no longer drifting to the same extent as before.

In no province have the agrarian agitators been so active as in the United Provinces, and there has been a fresh outbreak of disorders involving the intervention of the armed police at Rae Bareilly, about fifty miles from Allahabad in the direction of Fyzabad and Lucknow. The arrest of four well-known itinerant agitators, one of them a former sepooy of the Bhopal insurrection, precipitated a forcible attempt at rescue by a large mob of several thousand, who beleaguered all night the house in which the police took refuge with their prisoners. The demeanor of the crowd was so threatening that in self-defense the police fired.

Mob Persistent

All night unavailing efforts were made peacefully to disperse the mob, and next morning a fresh attempt was made at rescue, involving the momentary cutting off of the deputy commissioner and the superintendent of police, and the temporary release of a prisoner. Again the police fired. Mr. Ghandi is continually exhorting his followers to commit no violence, but many of them pay no heed to his admonitions, for the crowd all night were calling out "Mahatma Ghandi Nial" (invoking the name of this strange personality whom most of them could never have seen and could only know as a legendary personality).

The ringleaders assured the mob that Mr. Ghandi would be with them the next morning. Of course he was not; on the contrary, he rebuked the students at Benares, who, by lying across the doorway of the examination hall, blocked the path of the examiners and he said the police were not to be blamed for arresting them. He has also said that it is the duty of everybody to cooperate with the government in the matter of filling up the census returns, though as the non-cooperators have shown much activity in this department, it is doubtful if full headway can be made up.

Taxation Reduced

The finance bill has been passed not without some amendment. Expenditure has been reduced as a result of opposition and criticism on the part of the elected members by 129 lakhs of rupees, or between \$3,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and new taxation has been reduced by 85 lakhs of rupees—the government being thus 44 lakhs of rupees, or about \$3,000,000 better off than anticipated at the time of the introduction of the budget.

The occasion was made remarkable by the striking testimony given by both members of the government and elected members as to the harmony and sincerity which have marked the debates at Delhi. Mr. Eardley Norton, a European member representing a Calcutta constituency, and Dr. Gowarindran, an Indian, made speeches on this topic.

The latter averred that the suspicions of the elected members as to the sincerity of the Indian Civil Service in working the reforms scheme had completely disappeared, and that the so-called bureaucracy had thrown themselves into the task with the greatest thoroughness. Sir Valentine Chirol, the special correspondent of The Times, who has just been touring India, has mentioned this also. The fact is that the Civil Service cared to, it could administratively have pretty well neutralized the reforms.

Restraint Commended

The government spokesmen responded by complimenting the elected members on the statesmanlike restraint shown by them instead of blindly using their non-official majority, for let it be understood that it is very far from the case that all power has really lain with the government, and that the elected members have been puppets. The provincial assemblies have also, on the whole, behaved with considerable restraint and the writer recently referred to the elected members of the United Provinces, who almost unanimously supported the action of the police during the Rae Bareilly and Fyzabad riots of a few weeks back. Their action is in pleasant contrast to the Indian politician's usual attitude toward the police, and the Indian peasant or townsman's attitude, which is one of looking on the constable as a potential oppressor instead of as his friend. In bygone days, it must be admitted, the citizen had grounds for his apprehension, but of late, despite the wickedness of the law, a better class of men has been attracted to the police, and complaints of ill usage against them have greatly diminished and proven complaints fallen even more.

The Bengal Legislative Council the other day showed the old attitude by carrying against the government a truly disgraceful resolution, reducing the sum allotted for the police estimates by 23 lakhs of rupees. Conditions vary in the different provinces, but in Bengal, owing to lack of funds and lack of any real sympathy for them, the men are wretchedly paid, wretchedly equipped—in fact, it passes comprehension how any native could ever join the force. At one station the men offered to serve for nothing if they were fed decently. Most of the men were unable to have more than one meal a day. But this force, conditioned as it is, the Bengal legislators have cut down by over 2,000,000 rupees. It cannot be said, either, that the government has ever forced the matter forward as it should have been done. After all, in the event of any disturbances it is on the police that the first and generally the main burden falls.

Counter Methods

The government has lately taken up the task of fighting non-cooperation by counter-propaganda. Its officials have been instructed that while normally they should not take part in political discussion (and even now, if they do, should avoid personalities and everything in the nature of an election campaign), they must not treat non-cooperation as ordinary propaganda. The movement, if successful, is bound to end in anarchy and chaos, and an abdication of the functions of government. Government officials must, therefore, be prepared to address public meetings if necessary. To lead forward this policy of insisting on all government servants, British or Indian, taking up a most clear line against non-cooperation probably came from the new Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Lord Sinha, who though an Indian has taken up an attitude towards seditious and subversive movements which has called on his head the fire of the extremist newspaper in Calcutta, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and disparaging comparisons between himself and Lord Ronaldsday, the Governor of Bengal.

A committee of the legislative assembly has been considering the Esher report, and repudiates the assumption underlying the report that "Administration of army in India cannot be considered otherwise than as part of the total armed force of the Empire and that military resources of India should be developed in manner suited to imperial necessities. The committee retorts that the purpose of the army in India is defense of India against external aggression, and maintenance of internal peace."

WHY CONTROL OF COAL MINES CEASED

Mr. Lloyd George Declared That Without Decontrol It Appeared That a Settlement of Dispute Would Not Be Reached

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If the debate in the House of Commons contributed little toward a settlement of the appalling dispute between the miners and mine-owners, it had the advantage of eliciting from the Prime Minister the reasons which prompted the government to decontrol the industry at the end of March instead of at the end of August in accordance with the provisions of the statutory law.

Those who are minded to take an impartial view of the situation, desirous of ascertaining all known facts ere planting themselves down on one side or the other, will be glad to have Mr. Lloyd George's statement explaining the government's action, for much has been said and written in regard to this phase of the question which suggests that the government was ranging itself definitely on the side of the mine-owners in what is considered a premeditated and deep-laid plot to attack the standard of living of the miners prior to a general assault upon the workers in other trades and callings.

A Preliminary Battle

Whatever the merits or demerits of the present unfortunate quarrel, there is no getting away from the fact that the organized workers regard the miners' struggle as a kind of preliminary battle in which all will be ultimately engaged. Closely allied to this belief, in fact in consequence thereof, there is found in Labor circles a rapidly growing sentiment that much of the present depression in trade has been deliberately engineered to create an atmosphere favorable to employers. That is the feeling—for all that it is worth—the kind of argument that customarily falls from the lips of irresponsible extremists, and is now only recorded because the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found that the belief is very widely entertained by moderate and responsible leaders of working class thought, particularly in the engineering and kindred trades, although, in fairness to the miners, the suggestion is not said to be applicable to coal. Any statement that relieves the government of any suspicion of conspiracy in the alleged policy of the employers is worthy of second reading.

Light to Penetrate

Mr. Lloyd George allowed light to penetrate into the action of the government by reminding the House of Commons that for the past five months the coal owners and the miners had been negotiating with a view to arriving at an agreement for the future guidance of the industry. But as profits were guaranteed to the owners and a standard wage to the miners, live on it.

there did not appear any undue haste on the part of either side to facilitate matters, no incentive to bring about a speedy settlement, the inference—a reflection on the owners and the miners—being that a settlement never would have been reached under the circumstances, and which compelled the government to the conclusion that control should cease at the end of March.

The Prime Minister also made it clear (and in doing so has answered several influential leaders) that although control by the government throughout the whole of March had thrown a loss of over £1,000,000 per week upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet, nevertheless, they would have gladly continued for another month if there was the slightest prospect of the financial strain being relieved.

Further Liabilities Unjustified

As the government looked at it, the situation revealed no hope of an immediate recovery, and no government would be justified in incurring further liabilities, which might reach £100,000,000. The Prime Minister's statement should silence for all time the suggestion that the decision to decontrol was synchronized to meet the attack launched by the coal-owners.

Having disposed of one party to the dispute, there still remains the point of view of the miners and the mine-owners; as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a former contribution intimated, it was difficult for a member of the public to judge correctly in the absence of figures. Since then, perhaps, the difficulty has been due to the avalanche of figures published by both sides, many of which differ from each other.

There are, however, several points of agreement, the chief of which is that both sides recognize that the industry is at present insolvent; the second point, the most hopeful, is the declared opinion of J. R. Clynes, in the House of Commons, that an arrangement that would allow for a reduction in wages based upon the cost of living was possible. The objection, one gathers, is the amount of the reduction demanded by coal-owners at one swoop, amounting from 20 to 50 per cent, and even higher.

The moderate man's view is aptly expressed in a recent letter to The Times from a "timberman's laborer." He says, "Despite public opinion to the contrary, the moderate section of the South Wales Miners Federation has always more than held its own (with the extremists) until this last bombshell in the shape of such a startling reduction, which has turned all moderates into extremists. That is the reason why the pumps are not manned." He goes on to deprecate this policy, but states that men faced by starvation will not listen to reason.

According to this same correspondent, the majority of miners in the South Wales district under the proposed reduction would earn 45s. per week of six days, many less than that, reminding his readers that as they have been working only half time their wage would be reduced to 22s. 6d. per week, and asks if any man with a family could be expected to live on it.



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NEW ERA OPENS IN POLITICAL FRANCE

Change of Tactics in French Policy Under Mr. Briand Is Described by the French Premier as an "Era of Realizations"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The change of tactics in French policy under Mr. Briand came so gradually that not until the last days which preceded May 1, was it possible to realize what an enormous difference separates the Briand Cabinet from the Millerand and the Leygues Cabinet and indeed how different is now the attitude of the French people as reflected in the press.

A new era has opened. Mr. Briand calls it the era of "realizations." Of course it remains to be seen whether the Briand method will be more fruitful than the Millerand method. There reach France, criticisms and doubts from the other side of the Channel. Even in France itself the Socialists take up an attitude of complete opposition to a system which they say must inevitably lead to fresh wars. The capture of the Ruhr, according to them, would possibly produce immediate collisions. At any rate it is not, they argue, possible to imagine a Germany which would submit to such occupation and control for one moment longer than she is obliged to do. As Germany must some day become strong again, whatever efforts are made to keep her down, a war of revenge is being rendered more and more certain by every step taken by France along the path of coercion.

Strongest Measures Favored

That is the Socialist contention but it is drowned by the otherwise unanimous feeling of France in favor of the strongest measures possible. It may be taken that France was practically unanimous and was bent upon the employment of methods of compulsion.

What really decided France was the consent of England to the sanctions of March. Until that moment, in spite of excursions and alarms, in spite of the previous short-lived Frankfurt expedition, which only served to reveal British antagonism at that time to a policy of force, in spite of the deep indignation of the French people and politicians who said they were not being paid by Germany, there had nevertheless existed a considerable hope of arriving at a more or less friendly arrangement with Germany.

The British thesis, so far as one can put it in a nutshell, was that the only chance of securing reparations was by the consent and good will of Germany. Always, it must be confessed, France was reluctant to accept such a doctrine. France went skeptically to Spa. France was persuaded from the beginning that nothing good would come out of negotiations. But at any rate France agreed to these negotiations. Practically the whole of last year and the early months of this year were occupied with attempts to come to an accord with Germany. The difficulties were, of course, great. First, there were the difficulties between the Allies. All the Allies at the peace conferences expressed different views and although some kind of provisional arrangement was always made there were so many reservations, so many possibilities of repudiation, that the months went by without the Allies ever really reaching an agreement upon the sums to be obtained and the methods by which it was to be obtained from Germany.

Aiming at Union

The so-called agreement of Paris was little better than the earlier attempts. It could not in any case have been put into practice. But if the Allies found it hard to put themselves in union, the task of putting the Allies and German in union was still greater. Theoretically, of course, the consent and good will of Germany are not only advisable, but essential to real peace. But in practice how can they be secured? Obviously, Germany approached the problem from a totally different angle. The French in particular even during the long period of negotiations have not ceased to accuse Germany of bad faith.

Even during this period the French Parliament did not cease to denounce all suggested concessions as being perfectly useless. The French Parliament deplored the efforts made to frame a concordat. It always considered that Germany would pay exactly what she was obliged to pay and that coercion was the unique weapon.

This, too, was the declared opinion of Mr. Poincaré, who fought against Mr. Millerand, against Mr. Leygues, and in the earlier days of the present government against Mr. Briand. Undoubtedly this temper of Parliament helped finally to ruin any chance of the success of negotiations. The victory of these politicians was not positive, but it was negative. They prevented any surrender of French credits to Germany. In spite of them, however, negotiations continued. It was the approach of May 1, the advent of Mr. Briand, and the unexpected consent of England to sanctions that gave the intransigent party its full and positive victory.

A New Turn

The application of sanctions after the London conference gave a new turn to international politics. Henceforth, there was to be, according to the unanimous demand of the French, no more negotiations. From mere words France meant to pass to deeds. In all the more important French newspapers from that moment there appeared articles repelling in advance any new offer of Germany. In effect they denounced any possible German

propositions as merely time-wasting expedients. They were afraid that the opportunity of putting military and economic pressure upon Germany would escape them were there any further delay. They wanted to act first and perhaps talk afterwards. Their idea was that above all France should have guarantees. The immediate guarantee that offered itself was the Ruhr basin. In possession of the Ruhr and with the Poles in control of the mining and industrial regions of Upper Silesia the Allies have in their grip over 70 per cent of German industry that depends upon coal supplies. The prize is indeed a glittering one. France once installed in the Ruhr would only be bought off by the absolute assurance that Germany would pay up.

It was only after Mr. Briand had managed to make England commit herself to the policy of coercion that this policy which had hitherto existed as a somewhat vague and general theory began to crystallize. Once there had begun this process of crystallization, however, France would hear nothing of German offers whether they came by way of the Vatican, by way of America, by way of any other country, or directly. "Even if the offers are good," she argued, "we have no assurance that they will be carried out. What we do know is that Germany has not carried out the promises of the Treaty. In any case there is owing to us the unpaid balance of 20,000,000 marks—a balance of 12,000,000,000. The war criminals are not tried and there are many other breaches of the Treaty."

The Crucial Date

May 1 was the starting point for a new policy in action towards Germany. So rooted became the belief in this policy that it appeared as though France would be prepared to act alone if necessary and would be deaf to any appeal and refuse to accept even the most favorable German proposals unless and until the occupation of the Ruhr had become an accomplished fact. She did not want to be balked of what she considered to be the only prospect of "realization." Never has the resolve of France appeared to be harder. There was a firmness, an inflexibility, about her decision to occupy the Ruhr, that seemed to remove any chance of intervention. An intermediary would have been suspect. He who is not for us is against us, was the burden of French comment. This time, in short, France had the intention of making sure. Nothing and nobody should be allowed to block her path. Of course, it was easier to frame this policy in its general outline than to determine upon its details and carry it into execution. The military aspect of the question presents little difficulty. Naturally the calling up of classes and the prolongation of service under the colors can never be popular. But the plans for military occupation were fairly easily drawn up. What presented a task of much trouble was the drawing up of economic plans.

How was France to obtain any more money from this occupation? First, there would be the participation in the profits of the industrial enterprises. Then there would be a tax on every ton of coal produced—a tax as originally suggested of 10 gold marks. Assuming the production to be 90,000,000 tons, it will then be seen that nearly 1,000,000 gold marks might thus be obtained. Then a tax on all exports from the Ruhr, a heavy tax of say 40 per cent of the value, would not only give France control but would fill her coffers. Again France might demand the fabrication and the delivery of goods of which she has need, placing these goods in the category of reparations.

The plan was undoubtedly an ambitious plan. Whether it is possible in practice is another matter. Whether it will really give France what she requires may be the subject of controversy. It is possible that something might also be said on grounds of international morality, but whether the plan is good or bad it is sufficient here to record that such was the intention, such was the inconsequential conclusion of the period of negotiations which was to be followed by the period of coercion.

LORD JELICOE SEES NEED OF MORE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Lord Jellicoe, the leader of Britain's battle fleets during the great war and designer of a scheme whereby a powerful Imperial squadron would be stationed in the Pacific, is now in the peaceful post of Governor-General of New Zealand. He has been unable, however, to resist the opportunity of contributing to the controversy on capital ships, and, speaking at a meeting of the Canterbury branch of the Navy League, the former Admiral said:

"You see arguments in the press as to whether the capital ship is finished and whether submarines and air-craft are going to knock out the surface ship; but whatever happens your sea communications have got to be secured, and your sea communications, it is just as well to remember, for a great many years to come are bound to be carried on by ships that float on the sea. If you see any nation building big capital ships and cruisers, I think it will occur to you that it is difficult to combat a menace of that sort unless you have vessels of the same type to tackle it with."

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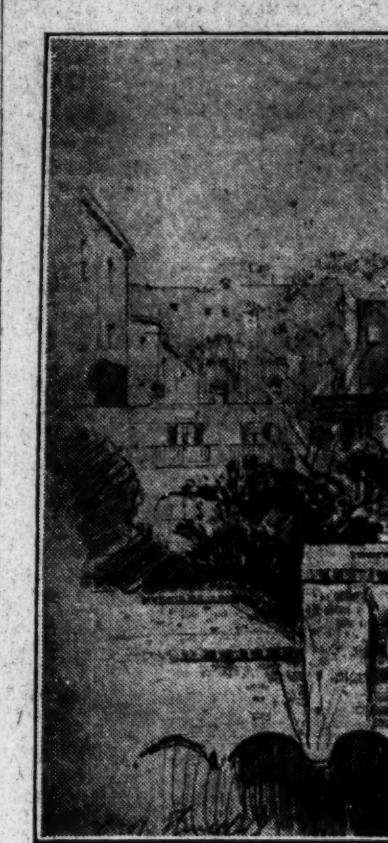
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LOCAL IDIOMS OF NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Yorkers are now, as it were, victims of a centrifugal urge which is throwing them off every day like rather bewildered but delighted nebulæ, whirled from the congested core of this solar city to what the astronomers are pleased to call "the maximum eccentricity of orbit," i.e., south of Washington Square, in Chelsea, or on Avenue A, where they set up for themselves as self-contained and highly self-conscious asteroids, developing their own customs, folklore, small economies and particular type of complacency. First came Greenwich Village, now too famous to merit more than formal notice. But there are several new arrivals in the eastern extremity of the firmament, which are no less interesting though not so widely advertised.



Turtle Bay boasts one of New York's most progressive back yards

There is, for example, Sutton Place, lying between Fifty-Seventh and Fifty-Ninth streets on the East River, a sunny little community set on the rocky bluff looking out toward Blackwell's Island just out of the shadow of the Queensborough Bridge, and snuggled like a medieval hamlet up against the donjon keeps of storage warehouses and silvery gas tanks. Sutton Place, perhaps too recently discovered as yet to have achieved any substantial body of legends or folkways, but already enchanting to the outward eye.

The compact kernel of this long-forgotten but delightful "faubourg" is Riverview Terrace, a block of six small houses (very reminiscent, so it is said, of Pomander Walk) standing on the high terrace directly over the river, quite cut off from the street by a ramshackle iron fence and gate, while at the other end of the little stone-flagged terrace facing the gate, rises the grim shoulder of the city steam plant, and behind that again towers the rumbling bridge, strong, shadowy and beautiful, the Genius Loci.

In this series of swallows' nests are tucked away the F. F. V's of the neighborhood who watch with scornful imperturbability the preliminary raids and skirmishes of the real-estate Uhlans, and declare that never, never will they be persuaded to sell to the invading barbarians from the west of Third Avenue!

It is they who insist that the view of Blackwell's Island (in a fog) rivals the Houses of Parliament seen from Westminster Bridge, and who, when fulsome visitors murmur, "Whistler, isn't it?" administer the curt rebuke, "No, Queensborough!"

The upstarts and parvenus occupy the block below, which has only recently been remodeled, and which is to be called Sutton Court. Here are a dozen or so houses forming two sides of a triangle, the base of which is the river bluff. Each house opens at the rear from its basement dining room through long French windows on to an open lawn stretching to the edge of the bluff, which is partially concealed by shrubs and vine; there

is a promise of turf and narcissi in the spring, and probably in the course of a few years the owners will introduce a fountain.

But think of the joys of watching tugs, schooners, and barges on the river all day long; why, already some of the neophytes are learning to know the river craft by sight and are just as apt as not to mutter as they gaze caressingly at the stream (they are annoyingly proprietary about the East River). "Hello, why there's the Snow Queen moving upstream again, she only came down the river two days ago," or, "Why, look at the old Patty B. Harkness, she simply won't tow straight, will she?" etc., etc. Just in passing, however, there is a rumor

nally erected in 1789 by Col. William Stephen Smith, the young man who, as John Adams' Secretary of Legation in London, won Miss Adams, the lesser Abigail, and subsequently brought her home here to live.

Again, if it is the picturesque which you crave, there 'dine at the Queensborough Bridge, where prim ladies battle with equally determined ladies whose marketing costume consists of an olive-drab sweater, a ragged serge skirt (worn long), and an overseas cap, for the privilege of being served first.

To the sociologist Sutton Place as yet offers nothing. The quarter has no peculiar idiom, there has been no



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Turtle Bay boasts one of New York's most progressive back yards

attempt to express the local temperament through the medium of ground grippers or Balk swing-clears; there are as yet no traditions, and, strange to say, until very lately the far East Siders were only distinguishable from the near East Siders by a slightly sharper reaction to taximeter readings!

"Turtle Bay"

The true magnet for the sociologist, however, is that other brand new domiciliary association south of Sutton Place, lying between Third and Second avenues on Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth streets. Here the totemic influence (as opposed to the patronymic) is responsible for the pliancy of the name, for legend has it that once upon a time a tiny creek ran across the Island of Manhattan at this point and emptied into a rocky, sunny bay swarming with those sapient reptiles, who as they went about their business murmured in their indomitable way "festina lente, festina lente!" and in memory of whose invincible qualities the place was named "Turtle Bay."

History, in its ruthless way, makes short work of this amiable legend, insisting that the little cove on Forty-Ninth Street and the East River, which cut into the midst of the plantation belonging to George Holmes and Nathaniel Hall in 1639, was known to the Dutch as Deutel Bay from the earliest times, because it was shaped like the peg used to secure the head of a cask.

I don't know myself to which theory I incline, but I am convinced that even in the old days Turtle Bay Farm was not as exciting a place as it is today. Here you may see 21 blameless brownstone fronts, on Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth streets, between Third and Second avenues,

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DANISH FINANCIER ASSIGNED TO AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Emil Gluckstadt, Councillor of State, who has distinguished himself greatly during and since the war, and is the leading director of the large Copenhagen Landmandsbank, has been asked by the entente to organize the finances of Austria. Mr. Gluckstadt has accepted the task, complimentary as it is difficult, and hopes to be in Vienna soon, having in the meantime been present at some important conferences in Paris.

Mr. Gluckstadt attended, as Denmark's representative, the financial conference in Brussels, and he is personally very well known both in London and Paris. In both these cities he has been instrumental in establishing large and successful banks with a view to developing commerce with the Scandinavian countries. He has proved himself the eminently able son of an eminently able father, who for a generation or more was the guiding hand of the Landmandsbank, and he has earned golden opinions of important financial conferences after the one held at Brussels.

During the war Mr. Gluckstadt crossed the North Sea 23 times, heedless of mines and torpedoes, on purely patriotic errands; and he has also played a prominent part in the negotiations concerning Schleswig. He is understood to favor the Teutonic scheme, subject perhaps to certain modifications, but he has the credit of being possessed of a singularly clear and quick judgment.

TESTING ORE IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Work is proceeding upon plans of an experimental mill to test the various types of ore from the zinc-bearing lodes in the west coast districts of Tasmania with the view to determining the process for treatment of these complex ores. It is expected that in less than three months the plan will be completed and construction work started on the experimental unit. Tests are also being carried out in regard to roasting the electrolytic production of zinc from these ores, and work is proceeding day and night on the test plant which was originally used on Broken Hill ores (now treated by the electrolytic process at Hobart), and which is now being used solely for the work on the Tasmanian zinciferous ores. Great importance attaches to this work as the commercial plant when installed promises to revolutionize the Tasmanian mining industry.

NORWAY BARS RUSSIAN BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Wollnick recently raised the question as to the import and export of printed matter from Russia and requested that Parliament should express its disapproval of the government's having issued an order in council relating thereto on November 6, 1920. Mr. Halvorsen, the Premier, pointed out that the prohibition was instituted in order to prevent the smuggling of Bolshevik literature into foreign countries against their desire. It did not aim, he said, at protecting the Norwegian citizens against this literature. The better the public knew the conditions in Russia, the more decidedly it would, in the government's opinion, stand aloof from those conditions. Mr. Wollnick's want-of-confidence bill was finally rejected, against the votes of the Socialists and the Labor-Democrats.

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Dresses of an unusual type, by our designers, for women who desire an individuality in attire. Upwards from \$125.00.

REFORMS ASKED IN
ALASKAN AFFAIRSBureaucracy Blamed for Condi-
tions—Administration by One
Committee Placed in Alaska
Is Urged Upon CongressmenSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alaska is potentially rich and of great value to the United States, but its possibilities have been so disregarded and its development so retarded that it is in the way of reverting to the condition in which it was when the United States purchased it from Russia, it is asserted by men who have come to Washington to urge upon this Administration the importance of changing the policy in regard to it. Unless this is done, "it is inevitable that the depopulation of the country should continue to the point where the only inhabitants will be the Eskimos and Indians," J. L. McPherson, an engineer who is familiar with the conditions in Alaska yesterday told the House Territories Committee.

The committee had under consideration a bill introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California, chairman, which provides for the appointment of a committee of five members to administer the federal affairs of Alaska, removing the federal administration from Washington to Alaska. Those who favor the bill declare it is impossible to have a successful administration 5000 miles away from the scene by persons unfamiliar with conditions. Hopes had been kindled by the report that both the President and the Secretary of the Interior were planning to visit Alaska this summer, but it is unlikely that the President can go that far from Washington and the Secretary of the Interior the integrity continue indefinite.

Practical Arguments

Congress is therefore asked to give relief. Such practical arguments are being used as that spruce trees are rotting in the forests while the United States is in great need of wood pulp. Under the forestry rules it is impossible to use these trees. Many Americans have invested largely in the pulp mills of Canada and it is asserted that they would do the same thing in Alaska if they were given an opportunity.

The development of the oil resources is also urged as of the greatest importance. At present everything is said to be so bound and restricted by the bureaucracy that control Alaska that no practical way out can be found.

Mr. McPherson presented to the committee customs records to prove that there had been returned to the United States \$2 in raw materials for every dollar sent to the Territory in finished products. Although government investigators report tremendous wealth in natural resources, the population today is less than it was in 1910 and it was less than it was in 1900. There are now fewer than 30,000 white persons living in Alaska. "The fundamental trouble," he said, "is that under present conditions it is virtually impossible for white settlers to get possession of the lands or resources without consulting one or a dozen of the 32 different conflicting and overlapping bureaus that have charge of the administration of the Territory. If a man wants to get a small farm or a mineral lease, he has to come to Washington about it or hire a lawyer to come for him."

"The country is over-restricted," he continued. "There are more than 300 different reservations of one kind or another in Alaska. More than 99 per cent of the land area is in the hands of the government and its acquisition is only possible after many departmental obstacles have been overcome. Had similar conditions prevailed in the western states 75 years ago, the region westward of the Mississippi River today would be populated only by buffalo-hunting Indians."

"Alaska was 35 years without a delegate in Congress and the Territory had been in the possession of the United States for 45 years before the first measure of home rule was granted," said Mr. McPherson. "Forty-seven years elapsed before the Alaska could use the native coal except on pain of prosecution, and 50 years elapsed before titles were granted under the old Russian claims, for which the nation was obligated by treaty."

Coordination Urged

"The cause of all this drifting and delay," he said, "can be directly charged to an absolute lack of constructive policy or direct responsibility by any of the government departments. Instead of one government, Alaska has a score or more of them, all of them interlocked, overlapped, cumbersome and confusing. Long distance government of Alaska will never be successful. Each of these bureaus is intent on its own particular business, jealous of its own success and prerogatives, always trying to expand its activities, and all are more or less unrelated in their operation. These bureaus should be coordinated as far as it is possible to do so, with one control placed permanently in Alaska."

"Seattle and the Pacific northwest is unenterprisingly opposed to any policy that will result in either exploitation or waste in the development of Alaska's natural resources," declared Mr. McPherson. "These resources were placed there for one purpose only—the support of men and women to whom Alaska will be home."

LABORERS ACCEPT CUT
BROCKTON, Massachusetts—A wage agreement for one year was signed today by the building laborers' union and the contractors with pro-

visions for an hourly wage of 72 cents. This is a 10 per cent reduction from the rate in force the past year. The building trades employers, association and the skilled tradesmen are still at odds on a proposal to reduce wages generally 20 per cent.

CLASH IN SENATE
OVER DYESTUFFSSenator Moses Calls Protection
Clauses in Tariff Bill "Impu-
dent Class Legislation"—
Defense by Senator KnoxSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Insertion in the Emergency Tariff Bill, designed to protect American agricultural products, of provisions to perpetuate the existing embargo and the war licensing system as applied to dyestuffs, precipitated a bitter clash in the United States Senate yesterday, when George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, attacked the dye provision as "impudent class legislation," the result of which would be to establish a dye monopoly in the United States.

The New Hampshire Senator, speaking for industrial New England, declared that the chemical and dye industries have for over a year maintained in Washington an expensive and aggressive lobby to secure the passage of this legislation by Congress.

The dye protection provision was inserted after Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, appealed to the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Knox, in replying to Mr. Moses, defended the proposed protection on grounds of national security, and pointed out that Germany was in a position to establish the same control over dyes and chemicals which proved such an asset to her in the world war.

Alleged Highly Paid Lobby
"If the manufacturers of dyestuffs would be content with the same treatment which has been given to other American enterprise and initiative, I would join with them in placing protection at whatever point, no matter how high, the necessities of their business would demand," Senator Moses said, "but when they come here with a renewed and impudent demand that measures arising from the necessities of war should be continued for their benefit at a moment when we are ardently seeking peace and a return to normalcy, my convictions and my political judgment alike forbid acquiescence."

"I can see no adequate reason for thus singling out for conspicuous favoritism an industry already so profitable that it is easily able to maintain in Washington the largest, the most highly organized, the best paid and the most arrogant lobby which this capital has ever seen."

Speaking in defense of the measure, Senator Knox said: "When the great war with Germany broke out in 1914, 99 per cent of all projectiles were filled with high explosives that dismembered the shell cases and sent the fragments in all directions. France and Great Britain could not produce these high explosives, but eventually they were produced in the United States. In the last great drive it was found that over 50 per cent of the German shells captured were filled with gases that mingled in the air and wrought destruction to troops long after the explosion."

Lesson of the War
"What does the lesson teach? It shows that from a practically negligible amount of shells filled with gases in the early days of the war, the trend was in the direction of filling nearly all shells with gases."

"Who makes dyes today, can tomorrow make high explosives with the same men, same plant and the same materials. You can sink the German battleships in the depths of the sea; you can blow up the great Krupp plant and cast the big perches into plowshares and pruning knives, but if you leave the dyestuffs in the hands of Germany, she will still have the world by the throat."

"I place no importance on the economic features of this amendment, but there is no greater argument for protection than that of protection for the American dyestuff industry. Woodrow Wilson had the vision to see what it meant, for twice in his messages to Congress he advocated this."

ABANDONMENT OF OLD
FORTS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 60 obsolete forts and military posts of no further military value have been recommended to Congress by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, for abandonment. Many of them are intimately identified with the early history of the country. The list includes the following:

Maine: Ft. Baldwin, Gorges, Popple Hill, Machias, Edgecomb, Knox, St. Georges and Madison, and posts at Crow and Sugar Loaf Islands.

Massachusetts—Gloucester Gun House, Salisbury Beach, Old Fort Standish, Ft. Lee, Andrew Pickering and Sewell.

New Hampshire—Ft. McClary and reservation at Portsmouth.

Connecticut—Ft. Griswold, Ft. Hale and Light House Point.

Rhode Island—Ft. Munsie.

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1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RADICAL TEACHING
TO BE RESTRICTEDEnactments Approved by Gov-
ernor of New York Designed
to Prevent Spread of Disloyal
Propaganda in Schools of StateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Rand School of Journalism in New York City is aimed at by a legislative enactment which Gov. Nathan L. Miller signed yesterday. It provides that every school of a private character in New York State must obtain a license from the regents, with the provision that it shall not teach the doctrine of the overthrow of the government by force or in any unlawful manner, and that it shall not be conducted in a fraudulent manner. Socialism is taught at the Rand School. Commenting upon his action in signing this bill, Governor Miller has written in part as follows:

"No one need fear the results of this measure unless he wishes to teach criminal sedition or to practice fraud, and those who desire to do that seek license, not liberty."

A second new law created yesterday requires all teachers in public schools to obtain licenses showing that the holder is loyal and obedient to the government of New York State and to the United States. Both of the above measures were passed by the Legislature last year, but were vetoed by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor.

Action Is Explained

Governor Miller explained why he approved the bill requiring a loyalty test for teachers. He pointed to the sacrifice required to establish the American form of government, and declared the new law was designed to prevent those who believe in and advocate the overthrow from teaching in the public schools. His argument revolved around the single question as to whether those who advocate the overthrow of the government should be permitted to teach in the public schools.

"It is said," comments Governor Miller, "that the further requirement now provided for public school teachers belittles the teaching profession. I feel no lowering of dignity, but rather an added sense of solemn responsibility, when, on January 1 last, I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York."

"The act further provides that no certificate shall be issued to a person who, while a citizen, has advocated a form of government other than that of the United States or this State, or who advocates or has advocated a change in the form of government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or other unlawful means. Many advocates of subversive doctrines, and some others, have urged that that would disqualify one who advocates any change by constitutional enactment or amendment."

Single Question Presented

"In my judgment, this measure presents a single question of policy, and that is whether those who advocate the overthrow of our government should be permitted to teach in the public schools. It may be that the necessary freedom in the search for truth requires the liberty to teach even error in the schools of higher learning, but there certainly should not be the same opportunity to teach error to immature children in the elementary public schools as possibly may be necessary in the colleges and universities."

Governor Miller refers to the convention of the Socialist Party of America, held at St. Louis on April 7, 1917, at which time, he points out, that party declared its opposition to the war declared by the United States against the German Empire. He asks if patriotism in the public schools shall be taught by those who advocate the doctrines of the Socialist Party in America.

Concluding, New York State's chief executive says: "This measure does not interfere with any of its liberty. The teacher to whom I have referred, and his kind, may think, speak and write what he will, short of violating the criminal law, but if the teachers will to think and speak disloyalty to American institutions, they should not be permitted to do so in the public schools, where the law now very properly requires the teaching of patriotism."

GERMANS SAID TO
BE SEEKING TRADE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Germany is taking active measures to regain ascendancy in the non-ferrous metal markets of the world, and is only delaying her plans until the reparations question is settled, according to Stephen S. Tutbill of New York, secretary of the American Zinc Institute, who addressed a convention of the organization here yesterday. He

warned American producers that their trade was threatened, and asserted that at present Germany and Belgium were conducting negotiations for a re-establishment of their former trade relations in the metal market.

"The American Zinc Institute," he said, "through private channels and confirmation in Washington, has obtained proof that Germany plans to reestablish her once famous 'Kaiser' or European convention-syndicate control, better known as the 'Metallgesellschaft' with headquarters at Hamburg and Liege, and with offices in the principal cities of the world. The object will be to again obtain dominance over the non-ferrous metal trade, particularly zinc."

**MINERS WILL NOT
ACCEPT WAGE CUT**

Leader Says Public Should Not
Delay Purchases on Theory
Reduction Will be MadeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—"Users of coal should not delay purchases on the theory or with the hope that any reduction of wages will be accepted by the mine workers," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement regarding the coal situation. He said there would be no reduction of wages in the organized districts of the coal industry.

"The mine workers are now working under a scale of wages fixed by the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, created by the President, and which functions under government authority," he said.

"Without careful analysis, one might be led to believe that Judge Gary's purpose was relinquishing or subordinating his control and that of the board of directors over the steel industry. Banish the thought! Judge Gary is merely using popular and progressive terminology to mask the sinister thought and purpose of strengthening his hold upon the steel industry and to weaken, if not destroy, the ever-increasing force and power of organized workmen in their struggle to bring the light of publicity and the torch of justice into the affairs of Judge Gary and his kind."

Declaring that the "steel trust" will be unopposed, Mr. Lewis said: "No one appreciates more keenly than Judge Gary that the workers in the steel mills cannot be continuously oppressed and depressed without the spark of protest and of revolt setting aflame ultimately the entire steel industry fabric."

"Judge Gary's plan to regulate organized labor and to enslave the individual workers has fooled no one—not even himself. His proposal is merely an acknowledgement of the danger the foremen of one man saying for himself, 'I am the industry,' as Louis XIV said in his time, 'I am the State.'"

"The workers will decide for themselves whether trade unionism is inimical to their interests," concluded the statement "in so far as the public is concerned, practically everybody qualified to interpret public judgment has placed the stamp of approval upon trade unionism."

WORKERS WARNED
BY MATTHEW WOLLLabor Official Charges That
Steel Corporation Chairman
Aims to Prevent Effective
Functioning of Trade UnionsCINCINNATI, Ohio—The recent
proposal of E. H. Gary, chairman
of the United States Steel Corporation,
for governmental regulation of Labor
unions, is but another attempt to
"keep in continual subjection and en-
slavement the wage earners," Mat-
thew Woll, president of the Interna-
tional Photo-Engravers Union, de-
clared in an official statement sent
out to the members of his organiza-
tion and just made public.

Mr. Woll, who is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the federation executive council in session here, warned the workers that "Judge Gary has in mind nothing more nor less than the extension of existing anti-trust and anti-combination laws and a relentless enforcement of such laws to prevent the effective functioning of the trade unions, without disturbing capital."

"Judge Gary disclaims he is a believer in Socialism," Mr. Woll said, "yet no one is giving greater momentum to this movement than he and his kind. He outlined a plan to his stockholders by which both Capital and Labor would be supervised by an impartial government commission, and challenged Labor to accept the proposal."

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Renewed Buying Again Urged
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—From several sources renewed buying of coal by the public is now being urged. Early buying was recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its recent convention, the reason given being that production was low, due to the lack of demand and stabilization of production.

Francis A. Lewis, United States Fuel Administrator for Philadelphia during the war, and other men of affairs, have repeated the same advice within the last 10 days. Mr. Lewis said that he could see no prospect of any further reduction in coal prices as regards next winter's supply, and that if those who could do so failed to lay in their stocks now, the result would be that everybody would want coal at once and the quantity needed would be beyond the capacity of the mines to produce, the railroads to haul and the dealers to deliver, with a consequent rise in price.

The Anthracite Bureau of Information reports that retail buying of anthracite is proceeding well in the middle west and in regions supplied from the Great Lakes, that domestic anthracite is available in ample supply for these regions, and that production is being maintained at a fair level.

The New England Coal Dealers Association has sent out word that if the season's supply of anthracite is not bought during the summer months a shortage and much higher prices will prevail before winter.

**Polly Prim
Aprons
at 50c**

Of Interest to
Every Housewife
Style Illustrated.

They're so clever in style and of such pretty, plain pink, blue or white percales that every woman should have half a dozen slip over her frocks. Colored rick-rack trim, trimmed with well made, special at 50c.

All silk jerseys, with pleated or ruffled blouse or jersey tops with taffeta blouse, all the wanted spring shades.

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we should not have enough always," said Professor Leets. "Except that we neglect our forest lands. We have 81,000,000 acres of devastated lands producing nothing of value. The 463,000,000 acres of forest lands would provide an ample supply of wood for all our needs if kept productive. The solution of the problem is forestry. The progressive European countries have long practiced forestry because they had to. The longer we wait the worse it will be for us. Forestry is more essential than mining. Wood is the foundation of our civilization."

ARBITRATION BOARD
DECISION REJECTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The San Francisco Building Trades Council has declined to abide by the award of the arbitration board, in which 17 building trade crafts had a wage reduction of 7½ cents, and have declined to be a party longer to the agreement entered into some months ago when the deadlock occurred between the building trades and the builders exchange. The Building Trades Council charges that the arbitration board exceeded its authority in making the awards, and has announced its intention to deal directly with the employers. The arbitration board has refused to recede from its position. The decision has been accepted by the Builders Exchange.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HELD TO BE BESTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In an address before Calvary and St. John's Commanderies of Knights Templar, the Rev. George B. Thomas said that, in his judgment, there is no system of schools under the United States flag that can compare with the free non-sectarian institutions known as the public schools. Dr. Thomas said that, in his opinion, the franchise should be denied to all those who do not receive at least a sixth grade education.

The speaker also urged that every reasonable step toward disarmament be taken by the nations of the world. "We must try to bring things about so that, so far as possible," he said, "wars shall be made remote and nations made to settle their difficulties in some other way."

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The California Legislature has passed the bill introduced by Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, member of the Assembly from Berkeley, abolishing capital punishment for minors.

LAWYERS IN AID OF
AGRICULTURE URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Determined to put through the Sixty-Seventh Congress a progressive legislative program in the interests of the farmers and agriculture generally, a group of western and southern senators met last night to draw up a tentative plan of action. The program which they intend ultimately to support will be clear-cut presentation of the issues between the agricultural sections, on the one hand, and the industrial east on the other.

That the farmer group in the Senate is determined to make its voice heard is evident from the manner in which the progressive members are pressing for action on such legislation as the packer control bills, the measures designed to stop the practice of trading in grain futures, and the cooperative marketing proposals that have been made to Congress.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is one of the leaders in this group, declared that these three legislative measures would be kept constantly before Congress until they are finally enacted.

Six bills dealing with the regulation of trading in grain futures are now before the House. To appease the members, the legislation will include provisions that also will curb the practice of such trading in cotton futures.

HOME-OWNING LEAGUE
WANTS MORE BANKSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Nation-wide demand for home loan banks to aid every family in owning its home by financing building and loan and homestead organizations, was voiced by the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, which held its annual convention in New Orleans early in May. Twenty-six states were represented by nearly 400 delegates, each of the states represented having sent men from its state league of building associations. The keynote of the meeting was that neither federal nor state aid, nor promiscuous home-building by contractors and capitalists, even though these houses are built in comparatively large groups and sold on easy terms, will provide the housing facilities now in demand. The only way to obtain sufficient houses for the people is to encourage home-owning, and to provide means whereby the individual may own such a home and pay for it out of his weekly or monthly wage, in the opinion of the delegates at this convention.

1881—1921

40th Anniversary Sales

Announced for the Week of May 9th.

A SERIES of Special Sales will be held during this week to celebrate our 40th Anniversary. The offerings will include only merchandise from regular stock assembled for spring and summer selling, and is therefore limited in quantity. Every Section of the store is represented. All of the Sales Specials have been reduced to extremely low price-levels. You are invited to attend.

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Golifex Sport Coats
Of Godfrey wool jersey in Tuxedo style or Norfolk, as sketched; in navy, brown, tan, black and leather mixtures.
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CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
1000-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LAWYERS IN AID OF
AGRICULTURE URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Determined to put through the
Sixty-Seventh Congress a progressive
legislative program in the interests of
the farmers and agriculture generally,
a group of western and southern sen-
ators met last night to draw up a
tentative plan of action. The program
which they intend ultimately to sup-
port will be clear-cut presentation
of the issues between the agricul-<

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKET

Wage Agreements, Lower Discount Rates and Easing of Credits Stimulate Business—Open-Price Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There was a better atmosphere in primary cotton goods markets during the past week and the trading continued to improve, although at no time becoming extraordinarily active. There was noticeably less hesitation and uncertainty. The reports of the cut in the cotton acreage, followed by the gain in the price of cotton futures, had a stimulating effect on cotton goods trading, while the lowering of discount rates indicated the easing in credit conditions, which also served as a decided bullish influence. The announcement a week ago that Fall River cotton mills would make no change in their wage scales was followed this past week by a similar announcement from New Bedford cotton manufacturers, and these two announcements virtually eliminate, for the present at least, all likelihood of material changes in the labor costs entering into cotton manufacture. The effect on the market has been to steady values and to inspire confidence in present day price levels. In fact most buyers have frankly given up expectation of lower quotations and even the most bearishly inclined are looking with more favor on present offerings of goods than was the case two weeks ago.

Print cloth yarn goods has stiffened slightly, with trading on standard 38½-inch 64 by 60s at 6½ to 6¾ cents a yard, the former being for small spots and the latter for future deliveries extending as far ahead as July. Eastern mills are asking a full 7 cents for this construction and are getting some business, although not in the volume that is going to the southern mills, that are quoting so much lower prices. Some of the eastern mills have found it profitable to turn their attention to low work and for certain material such as scrim, and have found themselves able to get orders for odd constructions that southern mills do not care to take on at close prices.

Fine Fabrics Report

Makers of fine fabrics report a fairly good inquiry during the week, but a more or less erratic price attitude. Buyers, they say, are unwilling to pay cost prices for lawns, and certain styles of voiles, while on other constructions, such as poplins, madras, reps and oxfords, the mills are having their quotations accepted in many cases without a murmur as to price.

Cotton yarns are decidedly more active than they were two weeks ago, although the volume of dealing is still very limited. There is a general tendency now among yarn consumers to buy whenever they can secure a low price, but during the past week they have found spinners very firm, and many have hastened to place orders for at least part of their requirements, fearing an advance in the market in the near future.

The better market conditions are reflected in the reopening of a number of mills that have been closed partially or completely for months, and those who have continued to run on short-time schedules are now gradually lengthening these schedules. In many mills where much equipment remained idle although a part of the mill was operated on a six-days-a-week basis, this idle equipment is now being restarted, while in one or two plants night work has been undertaken as a means to get out production quickly.

The inquiry in New York City into the activities of so-called "open-price associations" has brought out that a great many New England cloth mills are members of such an association. The inference carried by the news stories in this regard was that such associations formed a cloak to hide price agreements among manufacturers in the same line.

Open Price Objects

While this may be true in some lines, in the cotton goods business the "open price association" apparently has no such ulterior motive, but is merely an information bureau for cotton manufacturers, whereby they can be kept informed of the various dealing going on in their type of goods and the prices which other mills have received. There is no attempt to exchange information in advance of the bid or the sale, and competition is left free and open to all. The members of the association do not have to report each and every sale if they do not choose to do so, and in practice they very frequently do choose to withhold the information. The reason for and scope of the open price association, as explained by one member of the cotton goods body, is to put the mill treasurer or agent in possession of the same information that the buyer has at the time of negotiations for business. The buyer, he said, gets prices from a number of mills. He picks out his favorite mill and tries to get

the agent of that mill to meet the lowest price he has heard of. Were it not for the open price association, the mill man would be in the dark as to what other mills were quoting and could not tell whether the buyer was telling the truth or not.

The cotton goods open price association contemplates each mill reporting to the central bureau, not only the sales made by that mill and the price at which they were made but also each mill is asked to report the quotations given to any prospective buyer on certain styles of goods. This information is given out after and not before the quotation or the sale is made, so that the association only serves to tell the mill man, what other mills have done—not what they intend to do. In legal circles here this is regarded as not only perfectly lawful but perfectly fair and ethical so long as no attempt is made by the mills to get together before making quotations and agreeing upon what quotations should be made.

INDUSTRIALS LOWER
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market closed generally lower yesterday, although rails added to last week's advances. Industrials were subjected to renewed pressure. Mexican Petroleum made the greatest loss of the day, while Chandler, with a loss of 1½ points, Pierce Arrow, which dropped ¼ point, American International Corporation and United States Rubber also were conspicuous. The market steadied perceptibly toward the close. Call money was firm at 6½ per cent. Sales aggregated 985,409 shares.

The close was irregular: Steel 85, off ¼; Studebaker 34½, off 2¼; Mexican Petroleum 149, off 4½; Union Pacific 122, up ¼; Rock Island 33½, up ¼.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has issued a statement declaring there need be no fear of a sugar shortage in the United States in 1921. That company has reduced its price for refined 10 points, to 6.30 cents.

Advisers received in London from Melbourne say the Australian Government has removed restriction on exports, but that imports from Germany would be limited.

The Lee Rubber & Tire Company has reduced its prices for cord and fabric tires 20 per cent, meeting the reduction made by the Goodrich Company. Several days ago the Lee company's puncture-proof tire was cut 15 per cent.

The Bank of Italy ascribes the rise in the lira to the fact that the country's unfavorable trade balance in 1920 was only 8,000,000,000 lire, as compared with 10,500,000,000 in 1919.

The Quebec and Montreal boards of trade are discussing the advisability of establishing direct exchange between Canada and London to avoid the heavy import of a double transfer under the New York rate of exchange.

WINTER WHEAT
CROP FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A winter wheat crop of 629,287,000 bushels has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop May 1, which averaged 88.8 per cent of normal, and the revised area to be harvested, which is about 38,721,000 acres.

The area to be harvested is about 1,844,000 acres, or 4.6 per cent less than the acreage planted last autumn and 948,000 acres, or 2.6 per cent more than the acreage harvested last year.

The May 1 condition is indicative of a yield of approximately 16.3 bushels per acre, assuming average variations to prevail throughout the remainder of the season. This would indicate a total production of 8.9 per cent more than in 1920, 13.7 per cent less than in 1919, and 11.4 per cent more than in 1918.

The rye crop this year is forecast at 72,007,000 bushels, based on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 92.5 per cent of normal. The crop last year was 69,318,000 bushels and the May 1 10-year average condition is 89.9 per cent of normal.

Hay production this year is forecast at 107,784,000 tons, compared with 108,233,000 tons last year.

Spring planting was 63.5 per cent completed on May 1, compared with 50.2 per cent a year ago and 57.5 per cent the 10-year average.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices closed considerably lower yesterday, despite fresh strength displayed shortly after a weak opening. May closed at 1.13½, compared with 1.41½ on the previous day's trading, while July dropped a fraction to 1.13½. Changes in corn prices were slight. May closing at 59½, July at 62½ and September at 64½. Hogs were active, with prices 10 to 20 points higher. Provisions also were stronger. May rye 1.36½, July rye 1.06½, September rye 92½, May barley 62½, July barley 62, May pork 17.00, July pork 17.55, May lard 8.82, July lard 8.57½, September lard 10.20, May ribs 9.65, July ribs 9.95, September ribs 10.25½.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company, held May 4, 1921, on notice dated April 27, 1921, there was declared a stock dividend of one-half share of common stock per share of common stock outstanding, payable July 1, 1921, of one-half share of common stock of record at the close of business on June 15, 1921, provided that if, prior to June 15, 1921, any objection is made to the payment of said dividend, in any proceedings at law or in equity, said dividend shall not be paid until 90 days after final adjudication in such proceedings permitting cash payment, and shall then be made only to the holder of the outstanding common stock of record at the close of business on the 60th day after such adjudication.

SIGNS OF BREAK IN
ECONOMIC CIRCLE

According to Survey in Great Britain Increased Productivity Reduces Buying Power and Results in Unsold Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The disturbed condition of the world today, and especially the great industrial disputes of Great Britain, are obviously due to some weakness, some inefficiency in the distributive department of social activity, not in the mere mechanism of transport, but in that part of Britain's social arrangements which determines the proportions in which the product of industry shall be divided among the various factors of production. It is not in productive power that Great Britain is deficient. If this latter statement be disputed evidence is forthcoming in its support.

In The Times engineering supplement of January, 1921, a report was published of a comparative inquiry into the present and pre-war wealth of Great Britain as embodied in the means of production. The result of the inquiry is given in the following words: "After making allowance for all deterioration that has occurred, none of the firms report that it has less plant than it had before the war, while four-fifths of them state that they have more, in some cases up to four times as much." Mr. Edgar Crammond, the managing director of the British Shareholders Trust, in a recent speech confirmed the conclusion arrived at by The Times inquiry. "Our industries," he said, "had enormously developed on the lines of standardization and mass production, and the productive capacity of Great Britain was now at least 50 per cent above pre-war standard."

Warehouses Full

Even without expert evidence such as this it is obvious to the most casual observer that the enormous increase in skill, invention and knowledge of recent years has increased Britain's power of producing wealth many times over during the past century. Warehouses are full to overflowing, manufacturers are overstocked. Everywhere it is evident that the productive side of the national machine is altogether efficient. The problem that faces the leaders of the world, is the problem of an equitable division of the product of this efficient industrial organization.

This problem has been faced by Mr. Arthur Kitson in the trade supplement of The Times. He directs attention to the question of the insufficiency of purchasing power in the hands of the public. He points out that the characteristic of Britain's modern industrial system is this, that "it depends for its operations largely upon the purchasing power given to employees, owners, and investors in the process of production. Wages, salaries, and dividends comprise the methods by which the bulk of the money and credit available for buying goods reaches the public, and these can only be paid whilst production continues. Stop production and the ability to purchase and, therefore, to consume is destroyed—except by some system of government doles, notwithstanding that the country is full of goods deteriorating rapidly."

Orthodox Remedies Useless

This fact, it is obvious, is of prime importance in a study of the question of distribution, and it is plain that unless some modification of the present economic system is brought about a proper solution is impossible. Mr. Kitson claims that orthodox remedies are useless, and that the hope of the world lies in the direction of heterodoxy, innovation. He goes to the subject of credit for his solution. "The credit of a nation," he says, "depends upon what its people can furnish in the way of goods or service, and is proportional to its productive facilities and efficiency."

"These, again, are dependent upon the mechanical and chemical discoveries and inventions, the commercial and financial methods employed, and even the moral qualities of the people themselves, all of which form a portion of the great national legacy handed down from the past. This great asset forms the basis of our national wealth, and is the chief means of enabling our industries to turn out goods at the present rate, but it is entirely monopolized by those who control financial credit. It is quite certain that the need for Labor must become less and less with the growth of inventions and the increase in industrial efficiency."

"Indeed, the real problem we have to solve is not so much that of finding employment for our people as of supplying them with life's necessities and comforts out of the abundance of the goods created. Even today the labor of less than 10 per cent of the population will readily suffice to maintain the entire inhabitants of this country in a high state of comfort. . . . If the aim is to render production and distribution regular, continuous, and automatic, anything which lessens the power of the public to buy goods will defeat the object by reducing the speed and efficiency of the whole system."

The solution favored by Mr. Kitson is on the basis of that propounded by Maj. C. H. Douglas and Mr. Orage, as described in The Christian Science Monitor of March 18. Prices are to be fixed at less than cost. The ratio between selling price and cost price is to be equal to the ratio between the rate of consumption and the rate of production for the whole of national industry, and the balance is to be supplied by drafts on the national credit. Thus the credit due to society and to all the manifold advantages of communal intercourse and cooperation would be appropriated by the community and used for the common good.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that this nationalization of credit would, in the opinion of its advocates, do away with the necessity for nationalizing anything else. Private enterprise and initiative would be allowed full play, at the same time that national interests were being conserved.

MERCHANT'S VIEW
ON WOOLLEN TRADE

Wholesaler Says Business Weathering Storm Very Well and Better Conditions Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, England—The following survey of the wholesale woolen trade is written by a merchant directly engaged in this industry and gives a first-hand review of the situation. During the last few weeks, wholesale woolen merchants have experienced a brightening up in demand for goods from the tailors, and this has eased stocks to a certain extent, and given a more hopeful feeling. This is decidedly cheering, but it would be futile to ignore the difficulties which still beset the trade. The very large stocks which are being held, bought at abnormally high prices, are the great bugbear, and although these stocks are being slowly liquidated, it is generally at losses ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. Then, again, there is the question of the balance of the spring commitments, which is still unsettled between the manufacturers and the merchants. The manufacturers have again been approached in the hope of their making some considerable concessions in the price, but the majority of them decline to make any allowance, although, here and there, individual manufacturers can be found who are inclined to do so. It has been pointed out to the manufacturers that the deliveries of the remainder of the spring commitments cannot be taken by the end of June, as previously suggested, and requesting them to extend the time to December.

While the disposal of all this dear stuff is being considered, prices continue to sag. As an instance, a Botany serge that cost in Bradford 29s. 12 months ago, can now be bought at 11s., the price in 1914 for the same serge being 4s. 7d.

It is very satisfactory to note that the trade is weathering the storm very well, and although it seems a slow and rather painful process, prices are gradually being forced down to a basis from which a more regular trade can be done, and which will enable the general public to get suits at a more reasonable price.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted), compares as follows:

	April 30	April 23
Total coin and bullion	1,100,438	1,100,467
Gold	1,091,871	1,091,871
Treasury notes	24,749,459	23,630,622
Notes, other banks	1,393	2,471
Bills discounted	60,888,729	54,026,784
Advances	9,238	31,841
Investments	225,577	226,156
Notes in circulation	70,839,725	68,378,162
Deposits	20,885,889	15,944,850
Other liabilities	3,522,264	3,371,077

Canada's exports to the United States during the year assumed much larger proportions than ever before, amounting to \$542,304,456 for Canadian products alone, to which should be added reexports of \$18,378,969. While the value of the total exports was only \$59,000,000 greater than in 1919-20, the increase in the value of native products exported was \$78,000,000, slump of \$19,000,000 in reexports being responsible for the difference.

An analysis of the trade figures shows that 60 per cent of Canada's trade last year was done with the United States. The total trade with the United Kingdom was \$576,750,000.

Exports to United States

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CANADA'S BUSINESS
SITUATION REVIEW

Confidence in Railway Outlook—Commerce With United States—Shortage of Building New Financing Undertaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Confidence in the Canadian situation was the dominant note at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad shareholders. This is important for not only is the Canadian Pacific Railroad Canada's greatest private corporation, but its ramifications are so extensive that possibly no other such body is as well informed on actual conditions in all portions of the Dominion.

For this reason the following passage from the address of President Beatty is of unusual interest: "I have the most implicit faith in the ability of the company to satisfy all the public demands which may be made upon it, and to meet with credit all the advances to your interests, the steadily advancing commercial and transportation requirements of Canada."

Mr. Beatty's opinion respecting the general commercial outlook is also of importance, and in speaking for the directors he says: "While the period of rigid economy and retrenchment has not yet passed, your directors do not look forward to an indefinite continuation of the present commercial depression. Certain basic elements in cost have yet to be reduced, but the stimulus of restored confidence and commercial activity is not, I think, in the distant future."

London Buys Stock

Another announcement of national importance was that to the effect that the directors had accepted a proposal from London for the purchase of a substantial amount of 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock at a price considered very favorable. This is the first inquiry of that kind that has come from England since 1914, and is taken as an indication that British capital is about to flow again into Canada. Report places the amount secured in this way at \$4,000,000. Subsequent announcements, however, show that this will not interfere with the rather heavy financing arranged for in New York. When the C. P. R. goes to that center for \$50,000,000, it is a strong indication of the new importance of New York in international finance.

The moral effect of such an authoritative opinion on the business and financial situation will be extremely beneficial. There is good reason to think that many would launch out on new enterprises that are quite warranted were they sure of the future. This is especially true of the building trade. At the national joint conference of the members of the building industry, just concluded in this city, the announcement was made that there is a shortage of 780,000 buildings of all kinds in Canada.

The fiscal year that ended in March set a new record in the value of imports into Canada from the United States, the total being \$856,618,450, as compared with \$601,097,318 for the year 1919-20. While the gain was approximately \$255,000,000, it would have been easily twice that had it not been for the slump during January, February and March.

Exports to United States

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the imports being \$218,910,000, and the exports approximately \$218,000,000. The imports were increased by about \$97,000,000, while the exports fell off to the extent of \$177,000,000. The indications are for a continued decrease in both departments. During the last nine months British exporters have, in this market, lost fully one-half of what they gained during the first six months of 1920.

The Province of Ontario has sold another issue of \$5,000,000 of 15-year 6 per cent bonds to a Toronto syndicate, which bid 97.94. About 3000 miles of rural transmission line will be undertaken right away by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, this being for the purpose of supplying electric power to farmers.

Few Strikes Noted

While there have been some strikes in Canada during the present month they have not been of a general character. Indeed, Labor and Capital in this country manifest a commendable desire to cooperate.

The request addressed by the president of one of the important Minneapolis mills to the agricultural and other interests in Minnesota, asking for favorable consideration of the proposal to mill Canadian wheat in bond, is an evidence that in spite of the desires of politicians, economic laws will assert themselves. Such a concession would not injuriously affect the wheat grower in the western states, since he does not produce a sufficient quantity of wheat of the quality wanted. On the other hand, it would be of assistance to Canada, and would also benefit the United States generally, for in proportion as Canadians can sell wheat in the republic, to that extent can they buy American goods.

The Railway Committee of the House of Commons has approved of the application to increase the capital of the Dominion Express Company from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The C. P. R. will take all the stock, the express company being indebted to it.

GENERALLY FIRM
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Generally the stock exchange markets were firm yesterday, but operations remained small. Gilt-edged investment issues were hard and French loans also displayed strength. Mexicans, too, were well maintained.

Home rails and industrials improved on revived hopes that a way would be found to bring about an end to the strike of the British coal miners, which has been on since April 1. Hudson's Bay was 6½. The feeling in Kafirs was cheerful, and the group was sustained. Rubber shares were quiet.

Consols for money 47, Grand Trunk 4½, DeBeers 12½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 35½d. per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates—short 4½ per cent; three months 5½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.98	\$3.98½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.081½	.0825½	.1930
France (Belgian)	.081½	.0828	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1785	.1790	.1930
Lire	.0503	.0513½	.1930
Gulden	.3557	.3554	.4020
German marks	.0148	.0151½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.904	.901	.1930
Argentine pesos	.2942	.29875	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0650	.0650	.1930
Peetas	.1395	.1395	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2240	.2240	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1553	.1553	.2680
Danish kroner	.1790	.1790	.2680

MEAT INDUSTRY BETTER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American business could "find some cause for encouragement in April developments," if the tone in the meat-packing industry is any barometer of changes in general industrial conditions, says a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, May 12.71, July 13.11, October 13.66, December 13.99, January 14.02. Spot steady, middling 12.95.

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$3,588,010 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$7,043,370 from the previous week.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$3,588,010 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$7,043,370 from the previous week.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

Firth-Sterling Stainless Steel has already been adopted for fine cutlery. Table knives which have been in household service for years, cutting acid fruits and vegetables do not show discoloration. They never require scouring, but retain their high polish when washed with soap and water.

FIRTH-STERLING
STEEL COMPANY

McKeesport, Penna.

Blue Chip High Speed
and other
Firth-Sterling Tool Steels

NEW YORK
BOSTON

FIGHT TO CONTINUE FOR DISARMAMENT

Senator Borah's Notice Taken as Significant, Coming so Soon After President Harding Put Issue Up to Supreme Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Notice was served yesterday that the disarmament leaders in Congress would not cease their efforts to compel a reduction of the naval program of the United States. The notice was considered significant because it came so soon after President Harding had put up the question of disarmament to the Supreme Council in the recent note accepting the allied invitation for American representation on the various conferences and commissions dealing with the peace question.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the leader of the disarmament forces, issued the following statement:
"The friends of disarmament throughout the country can rest assured that the friends of disarmament in Congress are going to urge the proposition consistently and persistently. No reason has been assigned and no new situation has arisen which would seem to justify our halting the movement. On the other hand, there are daily new reasons occurring and constantly presenting themselves as to why we should go ahead in every proper way. This is a matter peculiarly for Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has advised us that we cannot continue to expend money as we are expending it, that to do so means disaster. He has further advised us, as everybody who has studied the situation knows, that there is no way to reduce our tax burdens except through a cut in the army and navy appropriations.

Matter for Congress
"This makes the proposition a simple one and particularly a matter for Congress to determine. It is the business of Congress to make appropriations, and, if taxes are reduced, they must be reduced through the action of Congress. Any suggestion, or any plan, which looks to the curtailment of appropriations is legitimately within the jurisdiction of Congress and within the jurisdiction of no other department of the government. The fact that the plan or suggestion may incidentally touch our relationship with other nations should not be taken as prohibitive of Congress' action. We have no intention whatever of interfering with the executive authority. We simply propose to urge the only plan by which it is possible for Congress to reduce these fearful burdens which are now ruining the people of this country.

"It is nothing less than a crime against humanity that the three great nations associated in the late war should now be taxing their people to death and driving on toward bankruptcy at a double rate of speed in order to build up fighting forces never before heard of in the world. Certainly some one ought to be willing to call a halt, and if Congress, the taxing power, the war-making power, and the responsible power to the people, is unwilling to do anything it would look as if the whole scheme has broken down.

Need for Action

"There seem to be those who think there is no haste about this matter. Well, I have an idea that the taxpayers think that relief cannot come too soon. And unless we halt this competitive race before we get so far along that suspicion and hate and jealousy have taken control of the situation, we will not halt it at all. To say that Congress is not primarily concerned and primarily responsible for this condition of affairs being continued is to side-step the issue, and Congress cannot escape its responsibility by any such diaphanous or transparent excuses. Furthermore there is no way to prevent this competitive armament race except through the power of public opinion—through and by means of the activities of the people who pay the taxes. It is certain that those who are interested in armament contracts, battleship contracts and the bureau and bureaucracy of the country will never quit until their goal is paralyzed by the attitude of public opinion. To them the condition of the United States Treasury means nothing so long as they can continue to get their lion's portion. We do not propose to cease our efforts. Those who are interested in this cause throughout the country can, I think, rest assured of that."

Disarmament Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The New York City League of Women Voters has indorsed the attitude of the national league regarding disarmament and urging the President and Congress of the United States to initiate a movement to secure cooperation from other governments in reduction of armament. The league recommends that all other leagues throughout the State take similar action and forward their resolutions to President Harding without delay.

INDUSTRIAL COURT LAW IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas—Technical questions raised as to the validity of the Kansas Industrial Court Law are being disposed of rapidly by the Supreme Court of the state. Last Saturday the court upheld the title to the law as of sufficient breadth to cover all of the benefits contained in the statute. Some months ago the State Su-

preme Court upheld the right of the Legislature to authorize the Industrial Court to compel the attendance of witnesses in investigations of the court was conducting. This case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Last week the Kansas Supreme Court heard the first of the contempt cases against Alexander Howat, involving the right of the Industrial Court to enforce the requirement that before a strike is called in any essential industry the matters in dispute must be submitted to that court. The decision in this case is expected early in July. There is another contempt case pending against Mr. Howat, involving the same rights. It will be heard on June 7. Then there is a criminal case pending in Cherokee County against the same defendant to punish him for calling a strike. This is under the felony clauses of the Industrial Court Law. This case is set for hearing in the present month.

NEED OF STATE DRY LAW IS URGED

Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League Leader Says It Is Preposterous to Expect Federal Government to Do What State Should

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—"There is no authority for peace officers to arrest criminals who violate the Constitution of the United States or the State of Rhode Island, though the police are actually witnesses of the violation," said Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, in an address on the need for state enforcement legislation. "At the present time," he continued, "the courts and police of Rhode Island have absolutely no control over the liquor business. Ten men appointed from Rhode Island by the federal government are totally inadequate to the task of enforcing prohibition in this State. The available funds of the federal government are not such as to justify a large increase of its forces. It is preposterous to expect the federal government to do that which the state government should do."

"The prohibition enforcement officers in Rhode Island at the present time were appointed by the previous Administration on the recommendation of that part of the Democratic party of Rhode Island which had previously supported the wet element in politics. The only hope that we have for better federal enforcement of the law is from the appointment by the Republican Administration of men who have had a no time in their lives any connection with the liquor business, directly or indirectly, and that therefore will be as nearly as it is possible to be above suspicion as being in collusion with their former liquor dealing business associates. The Anti-Saloon League is not attempting to appoint prohibition enforcement officers, but it is emphatically demanding that no one be appointed as a prohibition enforcement officer by the federal government under the present Administration who carries any taint from having himself been connected with a business which is now outlawed."

"Some sort of excuse can be manufactured for the act of Senator Saugy in introducing the 4 per cent beer bill in the last Rhode Island Legislature, but no reasonable excuse can be produced for the act of Fletcher W. Lawton, and the five other members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the present Legislature for refusing to support the Constitution of the United States by the reporting out of a prohibition enforcement bill."

SUCCESS OF OPEN SHOP IS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who during the war represented the United States Shipping Board as leader of a campaign to keep Labor in line with the war, is now a strong advocate of the open shop. He told the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey that 75 per cent of the workers were convinced that the open shop was best for all classes.

The day was coming when the open shop would be observed throughout the country as the right way for men to work; there was no place in the country properly for the closed shop. "There is no justice in any group of men saying that a man shall not work because he does not belong to a union," said Dr. Eaton. "We have got to have the open shop truly an open shop. And it behooves the employer to take the lead and direct his own men and show them the way. The closed shop is the very essence of tyranny; it is the tyranny of the Capitalist class that was abolished long ago; it is the tyranny of George III. It imposes one law for one man and another law for another."

"It is little short of anarchy when we see laws passed year after year in our national legislatures that exempt certain classes, that exempt the labor unions and the farmer from laws that are enforced upon you and me."

FOREST PROTECTION WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Week has been proclaimed by Gov. William D. Stephens for May 23 to 28, and he calls on all citizens of the State to pledge themselves to help prevent destruction by fire. He calls upon the teachers, ministers, Boy Scouts, all societies, chambers of commerce and women's clubs to join in the crusade.

LANGUAGE BARRIER CALLED NEEDLESS

Guatemalan Minister Tells Foreign Trade Club Trade Would Be Aided by Use of Language Commonly Understood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking to the Foreign Trade Club in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, Julio Bianchi, Minister of Guatemala, undertook to inform Americans engaged in foreign trade what were some of the obstacles to business between South and Central America and the United States. He spoke first in Spanish, explaining afterward. He said:

"I addressed you in Spanish to demonstrate to you the plight of the Spanish-speaking business man who comes to the United States. I believe that not more than one in ten of you understood what I said in Spanish. Not more than one business man in a hundred in the United States is able to understand the visiting merchant who speaks only Spanish. I addressed you in Spanish to bring forcibly to your attention the necessity of understanding each other in creating better feeling, closer cooperation, and more valuable commercial relations between the United States and Latin-America."

"There is a language barrier between the two great sections of our continent, and we must exert every effort to batter down this barrier by increasing the use of English in Latin-America, and the use of Spanish in the United States. A start in this direction has been made in my country, whereas, in most of Latin-America, the study of English in high schools and colleges is not only encouraged, but is compulsory."

English in the Schools

"In Guatemala the teaching of English begins in the class that corresponds to the fourth grade in the public schools of the United States, and continues until the third year in college. Then the pupil is supposed to have a working knowledge of English, having studied it three to six hours a week for eight years. The pupil has memorized many sentences, very long and tiresome lists of regular and irregular verbs, and the rules in English grammar. However, the pupil has only a light varnish of English that wears off very soon, and the time he has spent in studying English usually does him no good."

"But we must continue our present method until we produce a better method. I think that the proper way to procure a better method is to organize a society or league to promote the study of Spanish in the United States, and the study of English in Latin-America, so that we can talk, understand each other, and get down to real business for our mutual profit and welfare."

Difficulties Explained

"I have lived in Latin-America most of my life. I am one of the vast number of people who have tried to buy goods from firms in the United States and have given up hope of being able to transact business with your fellow business men in a way satisfactory to me. I wish to call your attention to the fact that 'catalogue English' is not understood in Latin-America. In nearly all cases the statement is so worded as to be misleading or obscure to the Latin-American. Perhaps the catalogue may be of value to the woman in the United States, who she may have an article exchanged in a few days if it is unsatisfactory. But for the woman who lives where there are no banking facilities and no parcel post, the catalogue, as I know it, is virtually worthless."

"I believe your trade organizations can do wonders for your foreign trade firms by creating some sort of standard descriptions for goods sold through catalogues, so that the buyer may tell at a glance just what is offered for sale."

"I suggest that the Foreign Trade Club invite similar organizations in other parts of the United States to join in a concerted effort to exchange clerks with the associations of merchants in Latin-America. Each year your firms could send a number of clerks to Latin-America, and Latin-America would send a like number of its clerks to you. Your young men, returning home after a year or two in Latin-America, would bring back new ideas, broader conceptions, and valuable friendships that would aid your business and your country to an untold degree, and build the foundations upon which the Pan-Americanism of the future would rest so solidly that no effort could ever destroy or oppose it."

"The plan has been used between concerns in Europe for many years. The plan has been attempted by some firms in the United States, but has been put into effect as a national or continental movement. It can be done, and should be done."

THREE EXCHANGE PROFESSORS NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University plans to send three exchange professors to France next year. They will be Roscoe Pound, dean of the Law School; Jeremiah D. M. Ford, chairman of the department of Romance languages; and Arthur E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering. Dean Pound and Professor Ford will go as regular representatives of the university; Professor Kennelly will go under the auspices of a committee of American universities interested in exchanging with France professors of engineering and applied science. This committee was organized in

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1919 and consists of representatives of Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Pennsylvania, the president of the committee being Director Russell H. Chittenden of Yale. There has been hitherto no regular system of exchange of professors of engineering between France and this country, and the committee was set up to accomplish this purpose. Professor Kennelly is its first outgoing representative. In the absence of Dean Pound, Professor Edward H. Warren will serve as acting dean of the Harvard Law School.

TREATY CHANGE PLANNED
HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. Alfredo Zayas, President-elect of Cuba, has announced his desire of initiating, as soon as he takes office, negotiations for the modification of the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States. He will be inaugurated on May 20.

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EDUCATION BILL AT ISSUE AGAIN

Measure to Establish Department of Education Vies With the President's Plan for New Office in the Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the situation is somewhat complicated by the presidentially fostered project for a new Cabinet officer at the head of a Department of Public Welfare, supporters of the Smith-Towner Bill, which seeks Cabinet representation and a departmental status for education, are pressing the issue with great momentum gained during the last session. The National Committee for a Department of Education, of which A. Lincoln Filene of Boston is one of the leaders, is aiding in the work which is already strengthened by the coordinated effort of past months.

Introduced in the Senate by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and in the House by Horace M. Towner (R.), Representative from Iowa, the bill, with certain changes, has the same aim as that of last session. It comes to the Committee on Education, whose membership is practically the same as when it passed on the original Smith-Towner measure. This identity is expected to aid in furthering the bill.

Two Issues Raised
The clash, however, if either the proposed new department or the education bill gets to the point of consideration, is expected to come over the relative rights of the two issues. It is felt that public opinion is sufficiently aroused to the needs of education and legislation in its favor to present an effective case for the Department of Education as against the President's project. Disaffection among administration forces, and opposition from other departments to giving over certain powers by ceding bureau and functions to the proposed department, are considered as possible sources of delay or defeat.

The Smith-Towner Bill, or Sterling-Towner as it is called in deference to the Senator who represented it in the upper branch, has received reinforcement in the conventions of national organizations which have stood for it. Hoke Smith, former Senator from Georgia who gave his name to the original measure, is actively campaigning in its behalf. It is also felt that changes made in the bill have met the main argument of the opposition that there would be established a too centralized, arbitrary power over educational systems and the dispensation of federal funds.

"Practically the entire opposition to the bill has emanated from authorities of the Roman Catholic Church," says a bulletin on the subject issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "It cannot be possible and is not possible that any considerable number of laymen of that church are in accord with this opposition. In fact, it is said that the Knights of Columbus, in their last meeting, developed a very sharp division of sentiment on the matter. The objections of the Roman Catholic hierarchy can have only two motives:

"1. A fear that the bill will permit in some way interference with the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion or the control of education of Roman Catholic children in parochial schools, or

"2. Opposition to free public education as inimical to the Roman Catholic Church."

Objections Answered
"As to the first objection: The bill would not interfere with parochial schools, and would not touch them or their operations in any way whatever, or to the slightest degree. It provides only for cooperation in the development and encouragement of free public schools and has nothing whatever to do with private schools of the Roman Catholic Church, the Methodist Church, or any church. There cannot be even the slightest possibility of interference with the parochial schools under this law.

"In regard to the second objection: It has been alleged by critics of the Roman Catholic Church for many generations that the Roman Catholics were hostile to free public education. This surely cannot be true and it is unfortunate that anything should be done to lend color of probability to the accusation. It is certain beyond a shadow of a doubt that Roman Catholic laymen are not hostile to the free public school system. The majority of them have to send their children to the free public schools and any attempt to prevent immediate relief of our crippled public school system strikes the interests of children of every religion."

QUEBEC TAKES STEPS TO IMPROVE ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Speaking at a meeting of the Sherbrooke Automobile Association, J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, reaffirmed the statement made recently by L. A. Taschereau, Provincial Prime Minister, that the government would certainly build a modern highway from Sherbrooke to Montreal; and, going further, following a tour of inspection he had just made, announced that the construction of the road between Sherbrooke and Magog would be commenced at once.

Figures submitted by the minister showed that while in 1913 over 17,000 automobile tourists and passengers visited the Province of Quebec, the 1920 figures showed an increase of 12,000; while it was estimated that for the year 1921

upward of 50,000 tourists and strangers would visit the province. This, it was pointed out, was largely due to the improvement in the highways. Commenting upon the difficulty of promoting interest in good roads in 1911 and 1912, it was pointed out that the present year had shown such a reversal of opinion that, while in the former years it was difficult to get the different municipalities to accept money, the present period found applications for grants amounting to more than \$12,000,000, whereas only \$4,000,000 had been allotted to the roads department to cover their full requirements.

Since 1912 the Province of Quebec had spent \$30,000,000 for the improvement of its roads, without taking into account the ordinary budget requirements of the roads department. In spite of this enormous outlay, the province was never in a more prosperous condition, and, remarked the minister, an important feature in this connection was the fact that this total amount of \$30,000,000 had been spent within the Province. Last year more than \$3,000,000 was derived directly as a result of the good roads policy.

LABOR UNIONS LOSE CONTEST

Massachusetts Governor Signs Bill Authorizing Suits Against Voluntary Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill providing that voluntary organizations may sue and be sued was signed by Governor Cox yesterday. The measure had been vigorously opposed by organized Labor through the various steps in the state legislature. It is expected that action will be taken to procure a vote of the people on the measure through the referendum. "Labor unions making a fair and legal fight need have no fear of this act," said the Governor, in a statement in support of his action in signing the bill. "If a labor union was sued on a groundless claim in order to tie up its funds under attachment, I am confident our courts would exercise their power under chapter 223 of the General Laws and reduce or discharge such an attachment."

"The bill applies to all voluntary associations, whether of employers or employees, or great groups who have found 'holding' companies or voluntary associations a convenient method of controlling many large corporations. Every such association ought to be held responsible for its acts. An individual is responsible for his acts and if a group of individuals desire to act as a collective unit they must assume collective responsibility."

"Thirteen other states, including such industrial states as Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio have similar laws, and no one has suggested that the law in those states has caused injustice or embarrassment to an innocent party. If any of our citizens feel that they have won a great victory in the passage of the law, or if any feel that any new burden has been placed upon them, I believe that both groups will be disappointed."

"UNEMPLOYED ARMY" DISTURBS TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario—Toronto's "unemployed army" has been causing difficulties. Months ago, when unemployment was at its worst, an arrangement was made whereby the dominion government and the provincial government of Ontario should each contribute a sum equal to that given by any municipal council toward affording relief to persons in distress. The city of Toronto recently stopped handing out monetary relief. For this reason there are many malcontents.

Over 700 of the unemployed army paraded at Queens Park, at the rear of the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and delivered speeches against the capitalist class and "the capitalist press." "One big union" literature was distributed among the crowd, and they then adjourned to the Parliament Building, in the presence of Mr. Drury, the Premier, the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, told the leaders that many men were wanted on the farms, but they replied that they were not farmers. The Minister of Agriculture then told the deputation that there was a great shortage of houses in Toronto, and asked if they would be prepared to work on the construction of new houses at a somewhat lower figure than the prevailing rate of wages. They answered "no," declaring that they would be nothing less than slaves if they worked under such conditions.

Finally the deputation marched through the city streets to the City Hall, where they met with little satisfaction. They were told by the Mayor that nothing could be done until the Board of Control met two days later. During the course of the open air meeting which followed, a disturbance took place, but the police successfully quelled it.

CALIFORNIA OIL BILL FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The California Legislature has adjourned without passing any restriction or regulatory laws concerning oil industry rates. The measure to place the oil companies under the State Railroad Commission expired in committee.

IMMIGRATION BILL PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions urging President Harding to veto the immigration bill have been forwarded to Washington by the Samaritan Congregation and the Dorchester Credit Union.

MOTION PICTURES

Will Rogers Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California—To live the parts he plays, or the screen as well as on, is the simple code of Will Rogers. To see Mr. Rogers on a "set" waiting to be called before the camera, or perhaps watching some other member of his cast in action, one gets the impression that he is "part of the business," to use the parlance of the studio, during every minute of the day. There is a romantic scene in a future release, for instance, in which Rogers, a cowboy lover, dreams that he is the Romeo to Shakespeare's imagination and that his sweetheart is none other than Juliet. While the dream-scene on the balcony is in progress, and Miss Sylvia Breamer, as Juliet, yields to the emotional persuasion of an orchestra brought thither for the occasion, Will Rogers, mandolin in hand, strums a bit of modern "jazz" and lends his voice to produce the desired effect.

When one remembers that he is as well known on the musical comedy stage as on the motion picture world, it is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Rogers' improvised vocal accompaniment goes far toward making such scenes a success. When not thus engaged on the particular morning referred to, he took up the foils with an instructor and, always out of range of the camera, of course, painstakingly learned the rudiments of swordplay.

"Here I am, doubtless, feathered cap and all, and if I can't use this sword dangle by my side what right have I to carry it," he queried. "Of course," with a chuckle, "it may take me a couple of hours to learn to fence, or maybe all the morning. But it's worth the trouble."

Judging by his introductory efforts, his latter estimate of the time it would take him to "learn fencing" was none too conservative. But it showed, at least, the characteristic of the man—to do well that which he set out to do.

"Where do I find the types I portray on the screen? Why, they're everywhere, at least everywhere that go. You've perhaps run across a tramp in your travels, or a village ne'er-do-well; he's honest, but, so to speak, he serves the purpose. You've seen a cowboy, too, probably, who has a sweetheart and wishes he were a mite more polished in order to please her; there's the type for my work at hand. Oh, a person doesn't have to go into books to find the characters he wants to assume. I haven't even had to go out of my way to see them first-hand. They're all about us, if the actor will only take the trouble to look."

"Take, for instance, 'Hutch,' of whom I have already spoken. He lived—he was Hutch, you see, and I was only his mimic—he lived in my home town, Claremore, Oklahoma. We all liked him, for although he avoided work whenever possible he was honest all through. And when the time came for him to choose between poverty and someone else's riches, he preferred to remain honest. There was a story in itself, and I merely repeated it in the best way I knew."

NEW YORK AVIATOR PLANS ARCTIC TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDMONTON, Alberta—"To the top of the map by aerial route" is the ambition of John M. Larsen of New York, who has returned to Edmonton from his preliminary air trip to Peace River. Mr. Larsen's original plans, which included a scouting flight to the oil fields of the Peace River, have been enlarged to a more ambitious exploration scheme, and arrangements are being made accordingly. Mr. Larsen plans to return to New York in the course of a fortnight, and come back again in time to fly north in early June. He will then take one of his planes, fitted with pontoons, into the far reaches of the Mackenzie country, and his ultimate destination may be Victroland in the Arctic Ocean.

Orders have been placed at Peace River for the construction of two 50-foot scows and a motor boat to be ready in a month's time. These boats will go down the Peace and Mackenzie rivers for the purpose of distributing gasoline at various caches along the way for the use of the planes, which will follow later. About 5000 gallons of gasoline will be taken north to be in readiness for the use of the planes which will follow the route later. Double assurance against a possible shortage of gasoline, when the aerial expedition is ready to go, is made by caching some of the gasoline at greater or lesser distances up tributary waters, as well as along the main waterways.

It is proposed to visit the Ft. Norman country, and also to take a quantity of gasoline to Great Bear Lake and carry it over in several trips by air to Coronation Gulf. If plans work out as expected, the Larsen plane will go on from Coronation Gulf to the Arctic Islands, the New York aviator intending an exploration of Victroland. Mr. Larsen says that

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In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, May 4, 1921.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of a contract with the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for the purchase of gas, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing at all times and places in the hearing room, 106 State House, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of May current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

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he may come back along the Arctic mainland coast to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and may return finally by way of Dawson City, Alaska, and Vancouver.

The purpose of the trip will be to see the country and to give the practicability of the air route as a means of getting into and through the Far North. If oil is discovered in commercial quantities in the Mackenzie field, the gasoline problem for the future will be so much the easier. This will be the first attempt to get into the Canadian Arctic by air.

WOOL MARKETING PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon—The Western Oregon Wool & Mohair Association is preparing to handle the wool from about 300,000 sheep through Portland. Plans are also under way to handle the farm flock clips of western Washington as well as Oregon, and an effort will be made to bring the wool-growers of northern California into the association. The farmers through this organization will get the market price for the wool, less the cost of marketing.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"OLIVIA"

Revived in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"Olivia," by W. G. Wills, revived at the Aldwych Theatre, London. The cast:

Dr. Primrose.....Mr. Norman Forbes
Moore.....Mr. Edward C. Dendall
Duke.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Bill.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Mimi.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Squire Thornhill.....Mr. Cowley Wright
Leigh.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Farmer Flamboyant.....Mr. Frank Bertram
Mr. Meadowsweet.....Mr. Morton Stephenson
Mrs. Primrose.....Miss Mary Rorke
Olivia.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Sally.....Miss Gladys Cooper
Polly Flamboyant.....Miss Norton Hamilton
Phoebe.....Miss Gwynne Whitty
Sarah.....Miss Viola Marsh
Oliver Woman.....Miss Adele Davis

LONDON, England.—The story of Dr. Johnson's discovery of "The Vicar of Wakefield," the book, is among the most dramatic in literary anecdote. Scarcely less interesting is its history as a play. Not until 1813 did that discerning person, Thomas Dibdin, the proprietor of the Surrey Theatre, London, dramatize and produce with success Goldsmith's sweetly simple story. After that time, however, excepting only a short reappearance in opera form, the play lay unused until 1850, when Farren, at the New Strand, put on a version by Tom Taylor, with himself and Mrs. Glover as Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, and Mrs. Stirling as Olivia. During the same year Ben Webster—grandfather of the present Ben Webster—produced at the Haymarket a version by Stirling Coyne, in which Webster played the Vicar, with Mrs. Kealey as his wife.

Both these gained a popular hearing, but by far the best known version is the one used in this latest production at the Aldwych, the work of W. G. Wills, in collaboration with (Sir) John Hare, with whom the idea of a new version first originated. He it was who, by cutting out quantities of irrelevant matter, with which Wills had encumbered many otherwise beautiful scenes, made the play possible for stage purposes, and so, for once he became part author as well as actor. Tried at the Court Theatre, March 30, 1878, Wills' version had a prosperous run.

On May 27, 1885, Henry Irving revived it at the Lyceum, with Miss Ellen Terry, the original and most fascinating of all the Olivias, again in the name part. Since then Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery, amongst others, have also included it in their repertoire.

With such a stage history behind it, further revivals were certain, and now it is the turn of Miss Viola Tree and Mr. Norman Forbes to try the fragment, in old-fashioned, charming "Olivia" upon twentieth century audiences. We hope that the experiment will prove successful, though there were moments during the first two acts when the play dragged, and our patience was tried by the unfamiliarity of certain members of the cast with their words—the result of insufficient rehearsal.

This fault, encouraged by the almost too easy road nature of modern audiences, is on the increase, and should be guarded against. Prejudicial, of course, to the success of every play, it is fatal to a "gentle comedy" of the "Olivia" type, that, dramatically of the slightest, depends for its effect upon truthful presentation of eighteenth century manners. Of these, in addition to studied poses, polished phrases and perfect delivery, are essential parts and lacking them much of the delicate grace and consequent effectiveness of Goldsmith's work—though well preserved by Wills—is lost upon the Aldwych stage. It was not until a more swift and dramatic third act had stirred the players' emotions, and the audience with them, that the simple drama really moved. From that time forward all went smoothly, and if every one was not wholly satisfied, at least we saw, or saw suggested, enough to show us how pleasing and delightful a little play "Olivia" could be, were it well cast and well acted.

For the casting here was not more than adequate. Miss Gladys Cooper, though she looked even more than ordinarily beautiful, and played with deep feeling in the scenes during which she discovers that she is not Thornhill's wife, might yet have shown more spontaneity and impulse. We thought her somewhat too deliberate, studied and aloof for the woman of whom Goldsmith wrote that "she acted the coquet to perfection, if that may be called acting which was her real character." In the quieter scenes, moreover, Miss Cooper was inclined to drop her voice, and become just conversational after the modern rather than the eighteenth century manner.

Considered as a piece of character acting, the Vicar of Mr. Norman Forbes was more to our liking. He reproduced most faithfully the gentle, pious, fond old clergyman, full of affection, and brimming over with sentiments and homilies. We should have much liked to hear more mellifluous utterances of those smooth and rounded periods; but such graces can only come after full familiarity with the text.

Mr. Howard Rose, though a touch too modern as Mr. Burchell, played otherwise admirably. Mr. Cowley Wright as the susceptible villain, Squire Thornhill, though a little jerky in the delivery of his lines, was satisfactory on the whole. As like Frank Bertram in the rôle of Farmer Flamboyant, needs to give us more roundness of speech, a remark that could fairly be applied to half the members of the cast.

Miss Mary Rorke's gentle and serene presence and method always win her a welcome upon the English stage, and are so well suited to old English comedy that reluctantly one saw her do with an effort the rather hard and narrow personality of Mrs. Prim-

rose. Miss Viola Tree was quite equal to the small part of the younger sister Sophia, and the others fitted well enough into a very beautiful picture. All those to whom the grace of Goldsmith's work appeals—its kindly humor, its practical wisdom, its sweet and sane humanity—should remember and support this revival which will be better played a short time hence than it was on first production. Rogers used to say that when a new book came out he straightway read an old one. We are inclined to offer the same paradox concerning "Olivia" and certain modern plays.

"THE HEART OF A CHILD" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Heart of a Child," a romance, founded on Frank Danby's novel, by Gilbert Frankau, produced at the Kingsway Theatre, London. The cast:

Gilbert Taylor Burroughs, Lord Kidderminster (Kiddle).....Arthur Pusey
Brig-Gen. Frederick Fellowes, C.B.....C. V. France
Sir Thomas Peters, O. B. E.....Will West
"Robert".....Frederick Fellowes
Johnny Doone.....John McNally
Johnny Doone.....E. Ashley Marvin
Lady.....Geoffrey Hammond
Robert.....Arthur de Robin
Lady Jill Lytham.....Aimée de Burgh
The Hon. Ursula Rugeley.....Fay Davis
Claire.....Dora Barton
Maggie Black, Muriel Popo.....Anna Russell
Mary Murray.....Iris Vandeleur
Jennie Parks.....Renee Kelly
Sally Snape.....Renee Kelly

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. Fisher White, the producer of the latest play at the Kingsway, stated on the first night that its author, the novelist, Mr. Gilbert Frankau, disclaimed any personal credit for his work, and would regard any success it might achieve rather as a tribute to his mother's memory than to his own talent; for "The Heart of a Child" is founded upon Frank Danby's (Mrs. Frankau's) successful story, with the same title, first published in 1903.

As a matter of fact, and with due recognition to a little modesty that does him honor, the author, while adhering quite closely to the story as originally conceived, performed his task with considerable skill and has constructed an unpretentious, though happy, little comedy that will doubtless give much pleasure to a large number of not too sophisticated players and will afford, to those who cannot think very highly of the play as such, an opportunity to enjoy thoroughly the freshness, sparkle, and grace of Miss Renee Kelly, who is its central figure.

This motive of the ugly duckling's transformation to the swan, of the factory girl to the lady, is always a popular one with the average audience. Most men and women enjoy simple sentiment and romance, flavored with a dash of roguishness, upon which, if the thing be not reasonably well done, we are all disarmed and inquire very little concerning probability, or the social complications that must inevitably ensue, when the scene of a noble house marries a girl from a pickle factory, glorified into a minor star of the music halls.

The story of this "Heart of a Child," the heart of Sally Snape, is that of its surrender to the paternal wooing of Gilbert Taylor Burroughs, Lord Kidderminster, familiarly known as "Kiddle," who is captivated by Sally almost from the first moment that he meets her during war-time in an aeroplane factory, and subsequently at the house of his friend, Lady Jill Lytham, the adventures of the piece. This scheming and unscrupulous product of Mayfair idleness—much toned down, by the way, from the rather too flamboyant prototype of the novel—is played with remarkable sureness of touch by Aimée de Burgh, who has also a hand in constructing the play.

Sally Snape, as we first see her, is a rough diamond indeed; good-hearted, of course, but also quite uncontrolled—a tempestuous little savage, fumble with her impudent tongue and addicted to "scrapping" fiercely with certain of her fellow-workers, whose views of life she does not share. Fortunately she has become the favorite and protégée of a neighbor, unmarried lady, the Hon. Ursula Rugeley, who teaches her manners, gentleness, and the use of soap. When Kiddle comes eventually into the young girl's life, he continues the process, and the interest of the play centers henceforth round the gradual taming of this delightful little shrew, the vanishing day by day of her vulgarities, tempers, and too frank impudence, before the refining influences of the best that Mayfair can produce, until at last Sally stands revealed as a maiden still high-spirited and merry, but truthful, gentle, and affectionate, with the unspoiled and innocent heart of a child.

Mr. Frankau has brought his story ruthlessly up to date. The dialogue spares us neither Bolshevism, nor Communism, nor the Russian character, nor the servant problem, nor other fertile topics of the day; so we are spared the refining influences of a lady in the stalls who asked of the best that Mayfair can produce, that a modern comedy must always be crammed with topical allusions, "just as though it were a revue." The only answer is that such lines get easy laughs, though they do nothing to advance the play.

Miss Kelly's delightful acting as Sally we have already mentioned. Very cleverly she illustrated the transitions of manner and character, so much more difficult to portray upon the stage than through the subtler medium of the novel; most natural, too, was her instinctive return to native vernacular when moments of strong emotion took her off her guard. The acting of remaining members of the cast was easily equal to the not very heavy demands made upon it,

especially that of Miss Aimée de Burgh as Lady Jill. Mr. Arthur Pusey was well up to times to overwork his smile, though a smile is often expected of attractive jeune premiers. We must not forget to mention Mr. C. V. France, as Kiddle's friend, General Fellowes; nor Miss Fay Davis in the part of Ursula Rugeley, socially elevated for stage purposes from the humble district visitor of the novel.

"LE GRAND DUC," BY GUTTRY IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Sacha Guitry, the most popular of Paris playwrights, continues his rapid production of new plays. At the Théâtre Edouard VII he has just presented "Le Grand Duc." It is in his best style. That is to say, it is amusing, frivolous at times in the manner of vaudeville, gives one the impression of having been dashed off on some evening after dinner when the author had nothing better to do. Yet in spite of its undoubted lightness one feels finally, as in all Guitry plays, that there is something a good deal more profound, something more carefully worked and deeply thought, than the playwright would have us believe.

It would be absurd to follow those admirers of Sacha Guitry—and they are many, including nearly all the critics of the most important journals—who would persuade us that Sacha Guitry is almost as good as Molière! He certainly is not. He knows how to amuse his audiences and always he gives this impression of being at once superficial and of having more qualities than meet the eye. He is very successful—he might even be called the spoilt darling of Paris theatergoers. But while it is probably unjustifiable to rate him as highly as he is, he is nevertheless truly a dexterous writer with plenty of wit and grace.

The trouble is that for some years Paris has been looking upon his plays as youthful elaborations promising better work as Mr. Guitry gains experience; but always in this expectation of better things partly disappointed. Now and again Sacha Guitry has appeared to be prepared to take himself more seriously, but always he lapses into a facility that is antagonistic to the supreme excellence of which it is believed he is capable.

It seems a pity that he never had to struggle, that he found his audiences ready-made and willing to accept whatever he offered them. It is possible that he really does possess talents that would have placed him at the head of his profession. Unfortunately for him everything came too easily. Instead of striving to do his best he is content to throw off these amusing and charming pieces, of which "Le Grand Duc" is an excellent example.

To tell the truth, so long has expectation been disappointed, so long has the French public seen in a Guitry play the herald of a masterpiece, that he now seems in great danger of losing some of his popularity. The public, as it were, is becoming tired of being eluded. If Mr. Guitry does indeed possess the qualities attributed to him it might be an excellent time for him to lose his popularity and to be compelled to produce seriously. It is, however, possible that he would fall altogether were he to try to do better. He has a genius for glittering, but that does not prove that he is gold.

The public, ever fickle, seems to have received his later pieces less warmly than is customary. Yet "Le Comédien," and now "Le Grand Duc," are well up to his ordinary standard. But it is beginning to be realized that when an author is active, is original, and has for a number of years enjoyed persistent success, it is no longer possible to treat him with amused indulgence. Sacha Guitry has reached a turning point. No longer can he hope to be the spoilt darling of the theatrical world. He cannot continue to claim tolerance for youthful works. He has now to write mature works.

The characters of the comedy include a nouveau riche, capriciously painted. He is stupid and an excellent mimic. He has the intention of fitting himself for his new situation, but on the other hand he intends that his daughter shall be instructed. She has professors of all kinds. Among them is the Grand Duke. The Grand Duke is of the nouveau pauvre. He has been impoverished by the advent of Bolshevism. It is his mission to teach deportment. Now the Grand Duke as played by Lucien Guitry, the father of the author, is an unforgettable figure. He is at once comic and pathetic.

Among the other characters is a French teacher of singing. She has a son who is professor of gymnastics. There is in this a reminiscence of a famous scene of Molière. Nothing in particular takes place throughout these acts, but as may be foreseen, the professor of gymnastics and the daughter of the nouveau riche are in the end married, and to wind up the story still more happily the teacher of singing and the nouveau riche are also engaged. Further the Grand Duke learns that his fortune in Russia is, after all, safe.

About this rather absurd story the fancy of Sacha Guitry plays, and some of the portraits are admirable. The author himself takes the part of the young man, while his wife, Yvonne Printemps, one of the best French comedienne of today, is the daughter. But the question arises: Is Sacha Guitry, with his exceptional gifts, to keep on perpetrating this kind of piece, or is he destined to be the great author that his admirers believe him capable of becoming?

MISS CLARE KUMMER

Talks of Her Playmaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Certain ideas persist on Broadway just as stubborn weeds persist in gardens. They can be uprooted time and again, but they crop up later. One of these ideas is that unless a play is so laboriously constructed that its machinery is apparent to even the least discerning in the audience, it is not a well-made play. And it persists in spite of the popularity of the plays of Clare Kummer, whose "Rollo's Wild Oat" has for the past several months filled the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Miss Kummer refuses to be obvious in her plays, because life as she sees it is not filled with trills, anticipated situations. And her plays are fashioned of life rather than of the stuff of the theater.

"Nothing is ever gained by playing down to an audience," Miss Kummer remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one afternoon recently during a matinee of "Rollo." "Your audience comes to the play—how silly to assume that they don't arrive at it mentally as well as in the flesh."

"People tell me sometimes that my plays are not big, that their themes are not vital. I disagree with them entirely. Playing 'Hamlet' was the most vital thing in Rollo's life, and I think that what occurred when he did essay it was the most dramatic and most moving thing that could have come into his life. What would have been vital to other dramatists' heroes might not have affected Rollo's compass at all."

"And a person who insists on reading meanings into my plays. They really don't mean anything, do they?" Miss Kummer asked flippantly, as free from self-conscious dignity as her plays.

The origin of Miss Kummer's plays is always interesting; the beginning of "Rollo's Wild Oat" was unusually so. There was a young actor who had appeared in some of her productions who forsook light comedy to devote his talents entirely to Shakespeare. It was a great disappointment to Miss Kummer, for she liked his work and she was sorry to see him let his hair grow long, and begin to look on his work with undue solemnity. Shakespeare, she felt, should not be approached in such a mood. Finding that nothing could dissuade him, it was borne in upon her that if a man really wanted to play "Hamlet," there was no power that could prevent him, provided that he had money enough.

To almost any Broadway playwright the idea would have been too flimsy and too ridiculous to consider for a moment as the basis of a play. But that is what makes a Kummer play—the importance that is lent to whatever happens to her characters, and the ease with which she makes you sympathize with the people who sympathize with the people.

"Writing seems to me not so much actual labor as alertness," Miss Kummer said. "I can't imagine ever being in doubt about what one of my characters would have said or done in a given circumstance. That is one reason why I should like to do my own adapting if any more of my plays are done in motion pictures. I know so many things that happened when the thing for him to lose his popularity and to be compelled to produce seriously. It is, however, possible that he would fall altogether were he to try to do better. He has a genius for glittering, but that does not prove that he is gold."

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GERMAN COMPANY ACTS IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There has just occurred at the Princesa Theater, the Madrid theater of the greatest prestige—leaving out of consideration the Español, which is in a class by itself—an engagement of a visiting German company. It is the judgment, not of any individual critic, influenced perhaps by prejudice, but of all the critics, including those who are certainly of the greatest friendliness toward all good things that come from Germany, that the engagement was not a success. It is further and finally proved by the premature departure of the company.

This visit was made at a time when, through a combination of minor circumstances, German prestige in Madrid probably stood somewhat higher than for some time previously. The Germans have undeniably been making headway in various ways; they are doing well commercially in Spain. The really splendid performance of the Wagnerian operas at the Teatro Real during the past season by German singers has appreciably raised, or, it should be said, reawakened

Madrid's appreciation of German art.

Therefore the German company that came to the Princesa under the direction of Otto Friedrich Schoepf and with Maria Földes-Förster as the chief actress—serious and tragic—made their visit when the time was ripe for it, if ever it should be ripe, and upon this they had, no doubt, reckoned. No such visit by a German company had been made before.

Yet on the first night, when "Helmut," the four-act drama of Hermann Sudermann, known in its translations as "Magda," was produced, the theater was nearly full, indeed, but was full almost exclusively of the German colony. The Madridians present could have been quickly counted, and it must be added that, while few of them remained to the end of the performance, still fewer came again. More, the German colony soon thinned down and was not enthusiastic. It had hoped for an impressive exemplification of the artistic capacity of Germany, and was apparently disappointed.

THE IDEAL DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The speedy withdrawal of many plays recently produced upon the West End London stage is not wholly accounted for by the theatrical "slump." Strained purses, and high taxation banished some intending spectators, no doubt, but the majority, we feel sure, were kept away by the absence, from the plays themselves, of compelling attractive qualities.

What, then, are those compelling qualities that will induce a wary theatrical public—now especially careful of its shillings and pence in its pocket—once more? What is this that the author must needs give them, if his manager aspires to a run, and he to royalties, and an enduring reputation? Obviously—his craft being what it is—the dramatist must have some standard of appeal which he can apply to his work. This may be a moral standard, or just one of entertainment; it may be aesthetic or emotional or intellectual, or the standard may be a combination of any, or of all of these. Where is the wisest choice? Within which caskets lie hidden the prize? Let us consider a moment.

It seems evident that a moral standard alone, will not do. The author thus equipped may achieve, with a limited number of people, a limited success, as Cumberland and his school did, for many years, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and as the Melville school, in simple melodrama, are doing today; but morality unsupported, though essential to lasting popularity, does not go far enough. Such drama has no place among the arts, and, therefore, can win no permanence. Cumberland, as dramatist, has not survived, any more than Melville will survive.

What, then, of the standard of simple and direct appeal to eye and ear, as exemplified in "Chu-Chin-Chow"? The answer is that here also are no enduring qualities; and that he is no friend to Mr. Oscar Asche who will perpetuate in cold print the follies of that play. Of the intellectual drama also, though for a very different reason, much success can hardly be hoped, because the play of thought can make appeal to so small a public; and our dramatic thinker, being often years ahead of his stage, may well have to wait until posterity grant him even such small recognition as shall be his at last.

We are left, then, with the aesthetic and emotional appeals; and it is patent, at a glance, that neither of these, more than the others, can stand alone. The first is too aloof and exotic, the second too fiery and uncontrolled. Small is the kinship between them. Each is ready to suspect the other, since emotion sees art as cold, and art official emotion to be inartistic. Yet, strangely enough, these are the two that together, understanding one another, will, and do, succeed. Cooperating they can harmonize toward a lovely whole, and, with the aid of the moral, can fashion the perfect play.

In the ideal drama, then, the moral and emotional must seem, stand side by side, with art between to give a hand to each; or, abolishing allegory, your successful play must uphold good always against evil, and appeal to the heart rather than to head, while the playwright maintains always over his work the artist's detached control, and his evenly balanced control.

Reflection shows that, in the past as in the present, the greatest and most successful dramatists have always done this. The qualities that have kept Shakespeare's works upon our stage for three centuries are those of heart, more than of head, and of morality rather than of evil, with true art present all the time as the controller and guarantor of serenity, even in the poignant moments of such tense tragedy as "Othello" or "King Lear."

The same, though in lesser degree, is true of Sheridan and of Goldsmith, the most popular English comedy writers after Shakespeare. The failure of the otherwise brilliant Restoration dramatists is no other than this—that, having sought in license an immediate popularity, they found instead, at last, an almost continual banishment from the English stage.

Shakespeare's method was the right one, and our modern popular playwrights have mainly followed him. Sir James Barrie's appeal is quite as much to the heart as to the fancy; yet he never allows his sentiment to get into sentimentality; the artist's serenely controlling method is always there. Nor was the phenomenal success of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" due so much to its topical qualities—interesting though they were—as to the touchingly human greatness, and moral beauty, of its hero.

Such appeals as these to their better natures and to their warmer sympathies, inevitably win response from every audience. Most striking, from that viewpoint, was the reception given to certain moments of two plays lately put on in London—Mr. Harold Terry's "The Fulfilling of the Law," and Mr. Munro's "At Mrs. Bean's." Both dramas were unpleasant, nor did either grip the audience throughout. Yet were certain words spoken, to which we listened with open ears, and which we applauded out of more than mere politeness to the players. Those sentences—in the first named play—were not the coruscating insincerities fired off by the principal performers; they were simple words of truth and beauty, simply and beautifully spoken by Miss Mary Rorke, in the character of the mother.

In the second play mentioned, the minutes during which the critics ceased to fidget with their pencils, and all hearers sat still and silent, were when Miss Adele Davis, as the misused and lonely young Spanish girl, turned, with open heart, for a word of sympathy and consolation, to the one woman among the women about her, whom she believed she could trust. The fact is that we all have hearts—and sound ones; and that the dramatist who touches them wisely—whereby we mean with art and sincerity—will win those hearts from us, and with them also our heads, and our hands. That is the successful play.

During the season, "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," "Macbeth" was given as a spectacular drama in which the scenic effect was allowed to focus attention at the expense of all other considerations. Excellent work, however, was done in the leading parts by Mrs. Agnes Mowinckel and Mr. Egil Elde. But if all critics agree in describing this revival of "Macbeth" as practically a failure, they unanimously speak of "Hamlet" as one of the greatest successes of the National Theatre, giving the honors equally to the excellent work of the stage manager and the brilliant performance of the title rôle by Mr. Ingolf Schanche.

The other players, Halfdan Christensen as the King, Mrs. Asger Dridriksen as the Queen, and Miss Eltonore Schjelderup as Ophelia gave him good support.

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THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Longacre Theatre, 45 St. W. of N. Y. Ave. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SAM HARRIS Presents GRANT MITCHELL In a New Comedy "THE CHAMPION" "The Funniest Play in Town."—Sun.

KLAW THEATRE 45th St. W. of N. Y. Ave. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SAM HARRIS Presents Francine Larrimore "Nice People"

EMPIRE 45th & 49 St. Eves at 8:15 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15 ETHEL AND JOHN BARRYMORE In Michael Clair de Lune

"Comic and Incomparable."—N. Y. Globe. MITZI IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT Offered by HENRY W. SAVAGE "LADY BILLY" LIBERTY WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 The Theatre Guild Presents Mr. PIM Prime by A Comedy by A. A. MILNE

HARRIS THEATRE W. 42nd Street, East of Broadway Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SAM HARRIS presents AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY WELCOME STRANGER With GEORGE SIDNEY

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, West 42d Street, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. CHAS. PURCELL in "THE RIGHT GIRL" CLARENCE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT 9TH WEEK Best Seats

THE HOME FORUM

All of the Sights of the Hill

(From a Highway Carriage Window)
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clatters and scurries,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

An Audience With Henry III

We were within a score of paces, I found, of the Castle gates; but so were also a second party, who had just debouched from a side-street, and now hurried on, pace for pace, with us, with the evident intention of forestalling us. The race ended in both companies reaching the entrance at the same time, with the consequence of some jostling taking place amongst the servants. This must have led to blows, but for the strenuous commands which M. de Rambouillet had laid upon his followers. I found myself in a moment confronted by a row of scowling faces, while a dozen threatening hands were stretched out towards me, and as many voices, among which I recognized Fresnoy's, cried out tumultuously, "That is he! That is the one!"

An elderly man in a quaint dress stepped forward, a paper in his hand, and, backed as he was by half a dozen halberdiers, would in a moment have laid hands on me if M. de Rambouillet had not intervened with a negligent air of authority, which sat on him the more gracefully as he held nothing but a riding switch in his hands. "Tut, tut! What is this?" he said lightly. "I am not wont to have my people interfered with. M. Provost, without my leave. You know me, I suppose?"

"Perfectly, M. le Marquis," the man answered with dogged respect; "but this is by the king's special command." "Very good," my patron answered, quietly eying the faces behind the Provost-Marshal, as if he were making a note of them; which caused some of the gentlemen manifest uneasiness. "That is soon seen, for we are even now about to seek speech with his Majesty."

"Not this gentleman," the Provost-Marshal answered firmly, raising his hand again, "I cannot let him pass."

"Yes, this gentleman, too, by your leave," the Marquis retorted, lightly putting the hand aside with his cane. "Sir," said the other, retreating a

step, and speaking with some heat, "this is no jest with all respect. I hold the king's own order, and it may not be resisted."

The nobleman tapped his silver court-box and smiled. "I shall be the

almost immediately; and turning his back to us, continued to talk to the persons round him on such trifling subjects as commonly engaged him. —Stanley J. Weyman, "A Gentleman of France."

"Twice welcome, darling of the spring! Even yet thou art to me No bird, but an invisible thing, A voice, a mystery."

insight of their predecessors they would have perceived that the day of the dictatorship was past. The defeat of the Armada was at once its completion, vindication, and a clear indication that there was no longer need

Building the Wall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wall must rest on a solid foundation. It must itself be made up of sound stones. The rubbish must first be carted out of the way to make room for the permanent structure, or else the wall cannot be relied upon to act as a sure defense in the hour of attack. Our ramparts and fortifications should be carefully prepared and constantly watched, if they are to withstand the assaults of the unscrupulous army of mankind, artfully disguised under many a mask.

In Scripture we have an account of the falling of the walls of Jericho, which obstructed the entrance of the Children of Israel into the promised land. Joshua and his men of war compassed the city once a day for six days, and on the seventh day seven times, and then "the wall fell down flat." In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy gives the following spiritual interpretation to this event and the manner of its carrying out. Referring to Joshua and his men, she writes, "They went seven times around these walls, the seven times corresponding to the seven days of creation; the six days are to find out the nothingness of matter; the seventh is the day of rest, when it is found that evil is naught and good is all." (p. 275.) The explanation of this passage by the Discoverer of Christian Science may be taken as a practical illustration of the manner in which her teachings are to be demonstrated.

The falsity of evil must be made apparent to human apprehension and the reality of good must be apprehended by spiritual consciousness. When the demonstration of the truth concerning a certain problem is reached, according to Christian Science, there abides the comforting conviction that all is infinite good. The last word in proving spiritual truth is the word Love. The healer and the healed, having compassed the city six times, on the seventh rest in the presence of Love, leaving all to God, who is man's sure defense. In the days of the early settlement of the North American continent the palisade was considered indispensable as a defense against the Indians. It was constructed out of the material available in the primal forests, but the Puritans, who sought these shores in order to enjoy religious freedom, buttressed their wooden walls with their trust in God, their love of liberty, their desire to build securely for their descendants. They conceived themselves as entering into a promised land, and they sought to build their spiritual walls of Zion on a virgin continent, untrammelled by ancient theories and customs. The full fruition of this religious trend finally found expression through Mrs. Eddy, herself of Puritan ancestry, who by means of her discovery of Christian Science, fulfilled the utmost hope, the deepest longing of their quest for Truth. She established the absolute Science of Jesus' words and works as the Christ Science, one and indivisible, and thus carried forward the chain of Christianity to its final scientific statement.

The rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem under Nehemiah is one of the most illuminating accounts in the Old Testament, when interpreted in a spiritual sense. The prophet's experiences in carrying this work to a successful conclusion is symbolical of the experiences of all spiritually-minded persons who seek to build their own walls of defense against evil, securely and permanently. Nehemiah was living in captivity at the Persian court. His position was not one of hardship, rather the reverse, for he was cupbearer to King Artaxerxes. Nevertheless he was driven by the urge of spiritual desire to succor Jerusalem, at that time a place of decay, sparsely inhabited, its walls and gates open to many enemies. Through the favor of the King he went to Jerusalem with a royal commission as governor and with permission to rebuild its walls. How this was accomplished, in spite of the open and concealed opposition of the enemies of Jerusalem, constitutes the story of the book of Nehemiah.

The people worked with their arms at hand, ready to run to the defense of any point at the sound of the trumpet. Nehemiah made his examination of the walls and gates at night. He kept his own counsel as to his plans and when danger threatened, he prayed to God. These details all have their significance, when interpreted metaphysically. The spiritual builder must be armed and willing to listen to the divine call. He must learn not to sacrifice his high ideals to human curiosity, and he must pray without ceasing. Moreover, Nehemiah encountered persistent opposition from the surrounding nations, the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Samaritans, and others.

The record speaks of one Sanballat the Horonite, of Tobiah the Ammonite, and Geshem the Arabian, who especially distinguished themselves as obstructors, using treachery and underhand tricks to defeat Nehemiah's projects. Tobiah is quoted as mocking the efforts of the Jews in the following words, "Even that which they build, if a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall." At one time Sanballat and company called for a conference with Nehemiah; on another occasion they hinted that it was rumored that he was preparing a rebellion against the Persian King. A subtle attempt was also made to entice him to profane the temple by taking refuge in it. All these suggestions were met by Nehemiah in such a way as to uncover the evil intent which lay concealed behind them, so that he was protected

from the disloyalty among the nobles of Judah, themselves. So finally the walls and gates were finished and solemnly dedicated in the presence of a grand assembly of the whole people. The hour of triumph comes to every courageous builder of the spiritual wall who works with wisdom and prayer, unselfishness, and singleness of purpose.

When the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, the very water which had seemed an insurmountable obstacle to them, became "a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left." The great stone which lay at the mouth of the sepulcher of Jesus protected him during his momentous demonstration of the deathless man, until it was rolled away for his ascension. Obstructions can be converted into solid stones, wherewith to build the wall which shall protect and comfort. All sound qualities can be adapted to the rearing of that sure defense which every one growing into the perfect stature places around himself. Christian Science, by revealing the true nature of all things, enables one to select and make the best use of the right stones for that wall. Thus the walls of Zion shall grow fair, straight, and symmetrical, girt with spiritual strength and crowned with spiritual inspiration.

Spring in Town

The country ever has a lagging Spring. Waiting for May to call its violets forth.

And June its roses; showers and sunshine bring. Slowly, the deepening verdure o'er earth. To put their foliage out, the woods are slack. And one by one the singing birds come back.

Within the city's bounds the time of flowers comes earlier. Let a mild and sunny day. Such as full often, for a few bright hours. Breathes through the sky of March the airs of May. Shine on our roofs and chase the wintry gloom— And lo! our borders glow with sudden bloom.

For the wide sidewalks of Broadway are then. Gorgeous as are a rivulet's banks in June. That, overhung with blossoms, through its glen. Slides soft away beneath the sunny noon. And they who search the untrodden wood for flowers. Meet in its depths no lovelier ones than ours.

—William Cullen Bryant.

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"Twilight, Easthampton," from the etching by M. Nimmo Moran

By Dusking Fields

By dusking fields and meadows
shining pale
With moon-tipped dandelions; flickering high.
A peevish night-hawk in the western sky
Beats up into the lucent-solitudes,
Or drops with griding wing; the still woods
Grow dark and deep, and gloom mysteriously.
Cool night-winds creep and whisper in mine ear;
The homely cricket gossips at my feet;
From far-off pools and wastes of reeds I hear
With ebb and change the chanting
Frogs break sweet
In full Pandean chorus; one by one
Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on.

—Archibald Lampman.

May Is the Transition Month

May is the month of the swallows and the orioles. There are many other distinguished arrivals, indeed nine-tenths of the birds are here by the last week in May, yet the swallows and orioles are most conspicuous. The bright plumage of the latter seems really like an arrival from the tropics. I see them flash through the blossoming trees, and all the forenoon hear their incessant warbling and wooing. The swallows dive and chatter about the barn, or squeak and build beneath the eaves; the partridge drums in the fresh sprouting woods; the long, tender note of the meadow-lark comes up from the meadow; and at sunset, from every marsh and pond come the ten thousand voices of the hylas. May is the transition month, and exists to connect April and June, the root with the flower.

With June the cup is full, our hearts are satisfied, there is no more to be desired. The perfection of the season, among other things, has brought the perfection of the song and plumage of the birds. The master artists are all here; and the expectations excited by the robin and the song-sparrow are fully justified. The thrushes have all come; and I sit down upon the first rock, with hands full of the pink azalea, to listen. With me, the cuckoo does not arrive till June; and often the goldfinch, the king-bird, the scarlet tanager delay their coming till then. In the meadows the bobolink is in all his glory; in the high pastures the field-sparrow sings his breezy vesper-hymn; and the woods are unfolding to the music of the thrushes.

The cuckoo is one of the most solitary birds of our forests, and is strangely tame and quiet, appearing equally untouched by joy or grief, fear or anger. Something remote seems ever weighing upon his mind. His note or call is as of one lost or wandering, and to the farmer is prophetic of rain. Amid the general joy and the sweet assurance of things, I love to listen to the strange, clairvoyant call. Heard a quarter of a mile away, from out the depths of the forest, there is something peculiarly weird and monkish about it. Wordsworth's lines upon the European species apply equally well to ours:—

"O blithe new-comer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice:
O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird?
Or, but a wandering voice?"

"While I am lying on the grass,
Thy loud note smites my ear!
From hill to hill it seems to pass;
At once far off and near!"

The black-billed is the only species found in my locality, the yellow-billed abounds farther south. Their note or call is nearly the same. The former sometimes suggests the voice of a turkey. The call of the latter may be suggested thus: k-k-k-k-kow, kow, kow-ow, kow-ow.—John Burroughs.

New Movements in Art

Artists themselves, and their critics too, are wont to act and speak as if the style and ideals of their own time were the last word in art—to regard themselves as enshrining a perfect tradition, from which any marked departure must be rank heresy. Few have been able to receive with enthusiasm the appearance of a style essentially different from their own. The whole record of painting during the last hundred years has been a record of revolt and persecution—revolt by youthful talent against the degeneracy of some old tradition, answered by hostility and repression on the part of the seniors. When the progress of the arts during the past century has been irregular, it would be unreasonable to expect it to be otherwise in the immediate future. Change seems to be a condition of all great achievements in the arts, for we have seen, it is usually by the pioneers of change that the great pictures are painted. No follower of Constable has attained anything like the same position; Delacroix, Rousseau, Corot, Millet, have had no successors of equal force; the work done by Millais, Rossetti and their associates in their years of unpopularity has never been equalled; the best Impressionist pictures were painted long ago when their painters' names were a byword. A revolt then against an established style, instead of being received with the derision which is generally its fate, should be welcomed as the one possible source from which the arts may derive new vitality.

Not that mere novelty must of necessity be admirable. The reproach of slightness brought against the work of the Impressionists was, in a measure, just. Constable's critics were not wholly wrong when they blamed the unpleasant substance and surface of some of his paintings; nor were those who found Præraphaellite coloring garish without some ground for their dislike. Yet these peculiarities of the Impressionists, in spite of the excellence of the works in question, it is only when the result does not justify the sacrifice, that we have any right to find serious fault. New excellence, new character, new emphasis can rarely be attained without renouncing some quality which a previous generation has prized. The value of a new movement must be judged in relation to the importance of the message it brings, quite apart from the sacrifices which the artist has had to make in order to deliver his message at all.—"Notes on the Science of Picture Making," by C. J. Holmes.

The Historical Plays of Shakspeare

When Shakspeare wrote Henry VIII the Tudor dictatorship was over; the circumstance which had called it into being had passed away; so thoroughly and so successfully had the Tudors done their work that they rendered unnecessary and indeed impossible the continuance of their dictatorial rule. Hence the extreme difficulty and complexity of the problems which the Tudors bequeathed to the Stuarts. Had those luckless Sovereigns possessed a title of the tact and

for it. The crisis was over. The nation had won through. The ship of State had sailed safely into port. For this auspicious result the good seamanship of a succession of great captains was mainly responsible, and the nation gratefully recognized the fact. There was indeed much in the personal character both of Henry VII and Henry VIII that was ignoble; in Queen Elizabeth, along with many elements of real greatness, there were vanities and weaknesses and pettinesses which can only excite contempt. But to insist exclusively upon their shortcomings is to lose all sense of proportion and perspective. If it be the function of the faithful historian without sacrificing accuracy of detail to grasp and set forth the meaning and significance of the picture as a whole, he will be constrained to depict the Tudor period not as that of an intrusive despotism, still less a blasting tyranny, but as a period of phenomenal national expansion under the guidance of a dictatorship which was, in its main lines, beneficent.

And the secret of Tudor success? He who runs may read. A high courage, an inflexible will; an intense and ardent patriotism. The insight of a great poet has enabled him to pass a penetrating judgment upon Queen Elizabeth. "The saving salt of Elizabeth's character with all its well-nigh incredible mixture of heroism and egotism, meanness and magnificence was simply this, that overmuch as she loved herself, she did yet love England better." What Swinburne has said of Elizabeth may be affirmed, of the whole, of the dynasty to which she belonged. The same ardent patriotism which inspired the Tudors was at once the theme and keynote of all the Chronicle Plays for which Shakspeare was responsible. In the production of patriotic dramas Shakspeare, as was indicated in the introductory chapter, did not stand alone; but among many skilled craftsmen he stands out supreme. To him, as to other Elizabethans, England was something more than a home and a country; it was an inspiration. At no period in our history has the realization of national unity been keener, the consciousness of national identity more intense. Of this spirit there were numerous manifestations: scientific curiosity; maritime enterprise; literary exuberance. But in no direction did the spirit find more characteristic utterance than in the historical drama. Of that form of literary art, of that medium of patriotic expression the Chronicle Plays of Shakspeare are the crowning glory. "God forbid," to adapt Coleridge's words, "that those plays should ever fall dead on the hearts of Englishmen. Then indeed might we say: 'Præphrae gloria mundi!'"

Shakspeare avails himself of every opportunity to effect the great object of the historic drama—to familiarize the people with the great names of their country, thereby exciting a steady patriotism, a love of just liberty and a respect for all those institutions of social life which bind men together.

National unity and social solidarity—these are the two ideas which throughout dominate the plays on English history. And the one idea is the complement and condition of the other. Only by maintaining unity at home can grave dangers from without be successfully averted. To the safety of the State and to the well-being of the Commonwealth the union of all parties and all classes is, above all else, essential. This was the supreme lesson, which the Chronicle Plays were designed to teach.—From "English History in Shakspeare," J. A. R. Marriot.

Sculpture and Painting

Midnight is sculpture: sunlight is painting.—Hawthorne.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Timely Reminder

AT THE present moment, when practically the whole world is interested in the great question of German reparations, it is specially useful to be reminded, no matter how distasteful the process may be, of the real nature of the German debt. The revelation which was made during the four and a half years of war of what, for lack of a better phrase, must still be called "the German psychology," is an experience which the world, not unnaturally, is trying to forget. The picture presented was at times so depraved, so utterly devoid of all common decency and humanity, that many people, even when confronted with the most convincing proofs, found themselves utterly unable to accord them more than a purely intellectual acceptance. They were accepted as facts, but facts representing actions and modes of thought so utterly foreign to accepted standards of morality as to gain no recognized place in recollection.

At the present time the temptation and suggestion to forget all this is tremendous. The German, who showed himself during the war a past master in the work of suggestion, has not relaxed his efforts. Through a thousand different channels the attempt is being made to wipe out the past, and to present Germany to the world as a great nation, gone down to defeat after a valiant struggle, honestly prosecuted, and in danger of being crushed to the dust by the impositions of the conquerors. In these circumstances, it is particularly well to be reminded of the fact, brought out so clearly by Andrew Tardieu in his new book "The Truth About the Treaty," that Germany quite clearly planned and wrought for the achievement of those very conditions which are today, apparently, militating against the possibility of exacting from her anything like an adequate indemnity for the damage inflicted upon the Allies.

Mr. Tardieu quotes in his book several long extracts from a German work compiled in 1916, entitled "Industry in Occupied France." The book itself, he explains, runs to no less than 482 pages. It was prepared by 200 reserve officers, chosen for their technical qualifications, at a time when Germany was expecting an early victory as the result of her attack on Verdun, and it was sent out by the quartermaster-general of the imperial armies to all the chambers of commerce and to all the financial, industrial, and commercial associations of the Empire.

The most cursory study of these extracts reveals the fact that the terrible devastation wrought in northern France had one supreme purpose; namely, the crippling of French industry to such an extent that, whether Germany lost or won the war in the field, she might be sure of winning it industrially. In cold, businesslike language, industrial Germany is informed that, owing to the destruction of French foundries and the careful removal of machinery, it will be very difficult for France to resume work for some time, that, in any event, she can only do so at such a tremendous cost as to place her German competitors at a great advantage, and that, in all probability, she will actually be obliged to place her orders for renewals with German firms.

But a verbatim quotation is necessary to convey the full effect of this amazing document. Under the sub-heading, "Woolen Mills," the 200 reserve officers chosen for their technical qualifications write: "In the factories almost all the copper boiler parts have been removed, as well as all leather belting. Electric wiring has been taken out of many factories. The small electric motors will be removed between now and the end of the war. In the region of Avesnes and of Sedan, several factories have been so gutted that a certain number of their looms, abandoned to the weather, may be looked upon as scrap iron. To what extent will the continuation of economic war after peace is declared prevent France's recovering the advantage now possessed by Germany, who has suffered practically no destruction from the war? This is a question which German industry will have to study."

In a similar way, industry after industry is passed in review, sugar, leather, coal, paper, cotton, and so on, whilst, in every case, there is explained, with true German attention to detail, the exact methods adopted by the German authorities in rendering the work of destruction as complete as possible, with the effects reasonably to be expected from these achievements on German trade and industry. Thus, in regard to the sugar industry, to take one more instance, after expatiating upon the completeness with which the refineries have been depleted, the 200 continue: "But the damage done to the refineries themselves and their equipment is even more serious. Lack of superintendence, occupation by troops, removal of the above mentioned objects, have already caused great damage; but the refineries have suffered still more from the taking out of all copper, brass, and bronze appliances." The result of all this is, to be the same, an overwhelming amount of trade for the German sugar refineries, night and day work for German plants restoring the French factories to working order, and at least two years to secure such a foothold in world trade that French competition may be treated as negligible.

When these shameful facts are in a measure understood, the reason for France's insistence on reparations to the full begins to be more clearly seen. In the case of Germany, as Mr. Tardieu so well puts it, the world is confronted not only by the inevitable desolation and ruin of war, not only by the responsibilities of a war of aggression, but by intentional and methodical destruction. "Germany killed not only to conquer, but to profit." As France views the matter, unless some means can be found to prevent it, Germany is in a fair way to do as she deliberately calculated she would do, "win the economic war." Her settled policy during the war was so to contrive things that, win or lose, she should gain this end. Common justice demands that, in some way or another, Germany shall not be allowed to succeed.

Mr. Hoover for a High Tariff

THOUGH all the complexities of such a problem as the tariff in the United States may seem to bring forth a multitude of conflicting opinions from those who may be considered experts, there must be one course that is nearest right in the circumstances. It is possible that a man may observe so many apparent facts in connection with the commerce of the world that his judgment is confused rather than clarified. It is the interpretation of the facts that counts, and unfortunately different people will come to different conclusions as to the advisability of a high tariff, even after considering carefully the fact that Germany is subsidizing its industries with inflated paper money in order to underbid American and other competition in neutral markets. Whether or not a protective tariff in the United States will do anything to improve the business situation, whether indeed it will do anything but help to continue inflation and high prices in the United States, the experts have so far been unable to agree. Though the Republican Administration, because of its party traditions, naturally favors a high tariff, it will be well for all concerned to study other possible solutions than this method of aiding industries that are less active than they should be.

Mr. Hoover has just pointed out that the German method of subsidizing industries, so that goods may be sold in the markets of the world where American goods would naturally go, "will inevitably bring Germany to disaster." Is, therefore, a high tariff, which is in a way equivalent to subsidizing industries in the United States, really expedient? May not this measure perpetuate the same sort of disastrous inflation in the United States, and thus prevent rather than aid general prosperity? These are questions that the people through their representatives in Congress, as well as the experts, should consider more thoroughly than ever before. Many people do not realize that one of the purposes of a high tariff is to enable industries in the United States to sell their products abroad more cheaply than at home. It is argued that, in order to keep their plants running to the best advantage, manufacturers and others need to sell some goods abroad at a price which is less than the actual cost of production. The seeming loss on these is made up by the higher prices received for the same goods in the United States, prices that are possible only because foreign competition is held in check by the tariff. In other words, inflation of values at home allows the sale of goods abroad. This is exactly what is taking place in Germany under a different system.

The tariff is a perennially interesting question. Those who are opposed to high protective duties may regard Mr. Hoover's very statements about German competition as excellent arguments against the high tariff, and not for it, as he intends. As Secretary of Commerce he is undoubtedly arranging for an excellent survey of business conditions throughout the world. The facts he presents are, however, for each one to interpret for himself. To judge rightly, one certainly needs to consider the obvious truth that an exchange of goods that is as free and orderly as possible is the real basis for business prosperity. The United States, for instance, cannot be truly prosperous if it takes the stand that it must market its products elsewhere to the exclusion of the products of other nations, both elsewhere and at home. Trade necessarily involves a ceaseless interchange of commodities. The utmost prosperity lies, not with the country which is so enormously a creditor as not to be able to continue selling, but with the country which keeps its buying and selling in reasonable balance. Though the high tariff may on occasion be a temporary expedient, it sooner or later has to give way to the utmost freedom of activity.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Ultimatum to Germany

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's speech in the House of Commons the other day, on the work of the Supreme Council during its recent sessions in London, and on the outcome of that work, the ultimatum to Germany, was one of those clear expositions for which the British Premier is famous. To deal succinctly with the vast question of Germany's default on the Treaty of Versailles, in the course of a single speech, was a tremendous undertaking. The reparations question alone is complex enough to supply material for several speeches equal in length to that delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, but Mr. Lloyd George not only dealt with the question of reparations, but with the no less important question of disarmament and that of the trial of war criminals.

On the disarmament issue the British Prime Minister was able to show that although, in some respects, Germany's compliance with the terms of the Treaty had been, in the words of the British military advisers, "most satisfactory," in some other respects it had been the reverse of satisfactory. There were, he insisted, still far too many machine guns in Germany, "enough machine guns to arm formidable forces," whilst the existence of irregular military organizations throughout the country rendered the exact position highly uncertain. Germany's plea is that a too drastic reduction of her military forces would leave her at the mercy of revolutionaries. Mr. Lloyd George replied that if all forces in the country were completely disarmed the army of 100,000 men allowed to Germany by the Allies would be amply sufficient to guard against any possibility of revolution.

On the question of the trial of war criminals, Mr. Lloyd George claimed that Germany had already shown herself utterly insincere. In deference to her earnest wishes, the Allies had consented to the arrangement by which Germany should try her own war criminals. So far, the only result was that, after well-nigh interminable delays, three out of the seven persons with the worst charges preferred against them had been allowed to leave the country, whilst, as to the other four, no effort had apparently been made to bring them up for trial.

It was, however, when he came to the question of reparations that Mr. Lloyd George displayed most notably that curious skill with which he is able to cleave his way through all manner of detail and side issues and

emerge triumphantly with a clear statement of essential fact. The Allies had fixed the German debt at £6,600,000,000. The payment of a debt of £6,600,000,000 was, he explained, a serious matter inside one's own country, but to pay outside one's own country even a much smaller amount was baffling to the ingenuity of many financiers. How was it to be done? The first payment would present no difficulties, for it was to be in gold to the amount of £50,000,000, to be made within twenty-five days. After that, the next payment would be in kind, coal, aniline dyes, timber, and all manner of material for the reconstruction work in northern France. The next source of revenue would be a duty of 25 per cent on German exports. The London conference proposes that Germany should pay a fixed sum amounting to £100,000,000 annually, "but that there should be a variable sum added to that per annum which should be equal to 26 per cent of German exports," the whole point of the proposed scheme being that Germany's annual liabilities may vary according to her capacity to discharge them.

To the ordinary layman in such matters, perhaps the most illuminating part of the Prime Minister's speech was that wherein he showed just what the occupation of the Ruhr by the Allies would mean to Germany. The importance of the region, Mr. Lloyd George said, might be gauged by the fact that last year 25,000 railway trucks of fifteen tons were loaded every day in the Ruhr, double the number of goods trucks handled daily by the Nord Railway in the great industrial valley of France. "With the Ruhr gone," Mr. Lloyd George added, "industrial Germany withers; it cannot exist. And thus the House will realize the alternative which is presented to Germany." The sanction is certainly a strong one. The next few days will reveal how far it can be effective.

The New York Theater Guild

IN A day when the multiple manager, rather than the actor manager, is the dominating figure in the playhouse, special significance attaches to the success of the New York Theater Guild, which represents a return to the primitive cooperative form of management. Yet the cooperative company has never quite ceased to exist in the theater. Though it is not anywhere a part of the regular theatrical system today, it is sometimes resorted to by groups of stranded players as a means of getting enough money on a sharing basis to pay the company's fare home. In these days of producers of large resources and of actors organized to compel fair treatment, little is heard of the abandonment of players on tour by insolvent managers. One good feature of the theater as organized today, is the practical impossibility of an irresponsible manager staying in business for more than a very few weeks.

It is, however, because the organized theater of today is not an ideal institution, because it tends to be inhospitable to all plays except those that promise to have the widest sort of appeal, that there has sprung up beside the multiple manager system various acting groups such as the repertory theaters of Great Britain and Ireland, and the community theaters and drama workshops of North America. The repertory and community theaters have found a distinct field for themselves in reviving important plays which have been discarded by the multiple managers, plays that are still good for one or two weeks' run in a large city where the multiple managers expect engagements of four weeks or more.

The New York Theater Guild was started on a plan different from that of the repertory or community theaters. Its program called for the presentation in the United States of plays that had not hitherto had an American production. Furthermore, its program called for profit-sharing and loss-sharing among the little group of players and their friends who took the old Garrick Theater, in New York, in the spring of 1919, and began with an offering as unusual as Benavente's "The Bonds of Interest." From the viewpoint of the regular theater the Guild's first production was not a success. It made no money. From the Guild point of view, however, it was a proof that the organization was soundly planned, for the actors received their small guaranteed salary and carried out smilingly their program of not expecting to share in profits when there were no profits.

The spring tryout proved that the Guild could exist, so economical was its scheme, where a regular theater would be unable to continue without outside help. So the first full season was begun, and "John Ferguson," by St. John Ervine, proved to be a decided hit. When the run of this play was concluded, instead of the few hundred dollars with which the Guild was reported to have begun activities, it was reputed to have \$30,000 in its treasury. Besides establishing itself, the organization had established also a dramatist, for Ervine had long been waiting for anything like an emphatic approval of his work. His position became assured when the Guild later produced his "Jane Clegg." Altogether the Guild has produced a dozen plays, with none offering more prestige to this organization than its great success of this season, Shaw's "Heartbreak House."

An interesting aspect of the Theater Guild's history is the sturdy way in which the organization has adhered to its program of giving five productions annually, one of the five being a private performance of some unusual play for the Guild members. "Heartbreak House" had such a long run this season that it bid fair to upset the program. Finally the run was ended, though the theater was nearly full at every performance, and "Mr. Pim Passes By" was presented. This comedy, also, promised to be a stubborn success, and so the Guild had to move it to another playhouse in order to accommodate the fourth public production of the season, Molnar's "Liliom," which, though but recently presented, appears to be another "success." So the Guild has had a satisfactory season. Shortly the Guild will revive "John Ferguson" in New York, and then it will have three productions running under its own management in that city.

The success of the Guild, of course, is proof that actors may be willing to take financial risks among themselves when they are unwilling to take these risks in company with the multiple manager. Their explanation of this attitude is that they are willing to take a chance

of loss if they are also assured of a chance of extra remuneration, which the Guild plan allows when the piece "catches on." Undoubtedly the Guild plan is the most economical method of producing plays imaginable, a method that makes experiment possible for the actors where all but the most prodigal multiple manager would shrink.

At first the Guild had not the confidence of playwrights of the first rank, but that day has doubtless gone forever, now that the organization has been honored with the confidence of Shaw. And finally the Guild has won a complete victory for its idea in its recognition by the multiple manager system, for one of the two large booking establishments in the United States has now entered into an arrangement whereby the Guild productions will regularly be sent on tour, like the productions of any of the multiple managers.

Certainly the New York Theater Guild has won a place for itself in the contemporary theater, and in view of the many cooperative enterprises that have been inspired by its success, there would seem to be little doubt that it has helped to bring a significant new movement into the theater.

Editorial Notes

Too little attention is paid to such bits of important information as that concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs which came to light through the recent address of a special deputy police commissioner of New York City before the National Police Convention. The declaration of this official, Dr. Carleton Simon, who is in charge of the narcotic division of the New York Police Department, that Japanese merchants are purchasing every ounce of narcotic drugs they can buy in America, that the principal manufacturers of drugs in the world are in Germany, which has no laws prohibiting exportation of their products, that agents of the "drug ring" are scattered all over the earth, and that "a drug war" is on between German and Japanese interests for control of the narcotic drug trade of the world, ought to lead to full publicity concerning this menace and a crusade for its eradication.

THOSE whose ears have been assailed by the deep and sonorous sweetness of Italian bellfries must feel the fitness of one item in the approaching Dante celebrations: the gift from the municipalities of Italy of a bell which shall ring out to Ravenna a full note of nationality. Some of the municipalities have, however, as they would say, got beyond a primitive belief in national aims and aspirations. The Socialist Town Council of Foligno, where the first edition of the "Divine Comedy" was printed, has reached another plane of thought. The Sindaco, or Mayor, graciously admits that Dante was a great man, even that he wrote some fine poetry; but the official cannot associate himself with a national demonstration. Dante was an Italian when Italy was only a geographical expression; he was the prophet of Italy's present boundaries; and Italian, through the ages, he will remain. This fact is distinctly displeasing to the Town Council of Foligno. The council, however, has discovered one thing in his favor: he was undoubtedly a revolutionary. Did not his native city, Guelphic Florence, eject him as a Ghibelline? So the council will do for the great poet what it would do for any Socialist deputy: it will lay a few red carnations to his memory in the church at Ravenna.

WITH the reopening of the cricket season in England comes a renewal of the now familiar controversy between faithful adherents of the game, in its present form, and rebels who clamor for change. This season the contest has been duly resumed by an appeal in the "Cricketers' Almanack" of 1921 for revision of some of the rules of the game. One of the principal points against which the rebel forces launch their attacks is the matter of heavy scores. Whether batsmen are more skilled than they were, or bowlers less so, or whether meteorological conditions are largely responsible, the fact remains that batsmen have recently developed an alarming tendency to install themselves at the wicket for hours together, industriously compiling huge scores and incidentally robbing the spectators of much of that element of variety which even the cricket crowd does not disdain. But let it not be assumed too hastily that the almanack's proposal to have the laws altered so as to make it easier to dislodge the batsman is the dawn of revolution, for modifications in the historic game, since the era of top-hats and braces, have been few and far between.

SIR JOHN BENN, Bart., late chairman of the London County Council, and father of Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, who has done such good work on the Whitley Councils, has many amusing and interesting recollections of London, the London for which he has worked during many years. It was the London County Council that erected on the Embankment Cleopatra's Needle, and Sir John Benn recalls the incident of an inscription having been found tied to the obelisk when it was first raised in its present position. There were four lines:

This monument, as some suppose,
Was looked on in old days by Moses.
It passed in time to Greeks and Turks
And was stuck up here by the Board of Works.

VERITABLY the gentlemen whose duty it is to provide photographs of principals in police court proceedings are called upon to use all their ingenuity. The recent commission of newspaper camera men in Boston to "snap" a moonshiner as he left court was resolved into a combination Marathon race and game of hide-and-seek, and included freight elevators, department stores, trolleys and taxicabs in the course of events. Indeed, it appears that such a photographer must make about 1 per cent of a perfect score in his business, when one counts, not only the many complete escapes of the intended subject, but also the useless pictures where hands have been intruded and grimaces made so that the result is quite unrecognizable. Surely this is work for a quick and artful man.